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VOL. XXII NO. 103 BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934 FOURTEEN PAGES

# Skirmishes, Raids And Arrests Mark May Day

## "We Have No Doubt We Will Sweep Polls"

## How Ranchi Looks At The Assembly Dissolution

## LEADERS MEET MAHATMA

RANCHI, May 1.

"We have no doubt that we will sweep the polls", was Dr. Ansari's comment on Government's decision to dissolve the Assembly when a representative of the "Associated Press" conveyed the news to the Drafting Sub-Committee of the Swaraj Party.

Dr. Ansari added: "This is real news, as it was so unexpected". Continuing the Doctor said:—

"This will not affect our programme of work as we were going ahead with it, whether there was dissolution or no. It would certainly mean much greater work, more despatch and bigger organization for work, but we are prepared for the fight and we have no doubt that we will sweep the polls".

Mr. Goswami declared: "This means that Government has accepted our challenge."

Mr. Nariman expressed the opinion that: "Government has accepted our acceptance of their challenge".—A.P.

### HOW NEWS WAS RECEIVED

RANCHI, May 1.

It so happened that when the news of the Assembly dissolution reached here the Swarajists and no-changers were in separate camps and the Reception accorded to the news in either camp was different. Whether the 'Associated" representatives conveyed the news to Mahatma Gandhi or Seth Jamnalal Bajaj or Rajagopalachariar or Rajendra Prasad, they all said they had no comment to make as the matter did not interest them and that the Swarajists alone could express an opinion. There was the solitary cheer in the Gandhi Camp by a Swarajist, who happened to be there and heard the news.

IN SWARAJIST CAMP.

As for the Swarajist Camp the news came to some as a stunning surprise. They had given up all hope of dissolution and had been planning a programme on the basis of the extension of the life of the Assembly. In fact they had even begun to believe that considering the immense task of electioneering, and the unorganised state of their party, it would, perhaps, be a godsend if extension were granted. At the same time there were many among them who felt that without the Assembly election they would not have any great incentive for popular demonstration and that election, whether surcessful or unsuccessful for Swarajist candidates, would enable them to carry the campaign into all parts of India.

EFFECT OF ANNOUNCEMENT.

The Drafting Sub-Committee of the Swaraj Party which had been appointed to-day had hardly begun their work when this news was broken to them. The result was that work was given up to see if fresh thinking had to be done. Swarajist leaders held immediate counsel among themselves, met Mahatma Gandhi at night and reviewed the position with him to find out if the latest news changed the situation they had discussed during the day. One effect of the announcement regarding dissolution, however, is that the Swaraj Party would now be definitely formed at this Conference with its own programme and it would be announced immediately, so that plan for electioneering may be taken in hand without delay.—A.P

### GOVT. DECISION IS DEATH TO "W. P."

### Reactions In Ranchi On Assembly Decision

RANCHI, May 1.

Interesting discussion centred round the question whether any reference should be made to the Communal Award in the resolution.

Opinion was divided, but ultimately the view prevailed that the question of Communal Award be waived until the occasion arose for the formulation of the National Demand.

The preamble to the resolution indicating the reason for the revival of the Swaraj Party has been carefully drafted so as not to cause annoyance to the A. I. C. C. and ensure that Mahatma Gandhi does not withdraw his support.

Swarajist leaders are meeting Mahatma Gandhi to-night after dinner to hold a discrssion in the light of the Government decision to dissolve the Assembly.

Mr. K. M. Munshi declared: "With Government's decision, the White Paper may be said to be as good as dead".

It is understood that Mr. Bhulabhai Desai who will lead the Swaraj Party in the Assembly will stand from the late President Patel's constituency in Gujerat.—A.P.

### LET RANCHI NOW GIVE LEAD

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Mr. S. Satyamurti arrived at Calcutta this evening by Madras Mail.

Interviewed by the "United Press" regarding the Government of India's communique on dissolution of the Assembly Mr. Satyamurti on the eve of his departure for Ranchi, said:

"I am very glad that after all the Government of India have been able to decide rightly. It is now for the Swarajya Party and the electors to rise to the occasion and to send to the Assembly candidates selected by the Swarajya Party to fight against the White Paper and for repeal of all repressive laws and press for the National Demand. I have no doubt that the Ranchi Conference will give a lead to the nation and the nation will follow it."—United Press.

### Drafting Committee Busy

RANCHI, May 1.

An informal Conference between Gandhiji and a dozen Swarajist leaders was held to-day lasting for five hours. Thereafter the sub-committee appointed to draft resolutions sat in Mr. Bhulabhai Desai's rooms at the B. N. R. Hotel. The first indication of the progress of the talks was given by Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who told press corresponing broad outlines of the proceeding satisfactorily. When the leaders rose there was a general satisfaction that more or less unanimity had been reached regarding board outlines of the programme and resolutions to be drawn up. The Sub-committee is now busy drafting resolutions which will be placed before the Swarajist Conference which meets at 1 to-morrow afternoon. The Conference is expected to conclude on the 3rd according to the programme already arranged. The drafting Sub-committee consists of Dr. Ansari, and Messrs. Bhulabhai Desai, Munshi, Goswami, Roy and Asafali. The resolutions will be submitted to Gandhiji for approval to-night in draft form and after the Mahatma has put the finishing touches to them they will be moved at the Conference to-morrow.—A. P.

PATNA, May 1.

Mr. Mahamaya Prasad Sinha, Member of the A.I.C.C. who is stated to have taken ill during his incarceration in connection with Congress activities, proceeds to Vienna for treatment on the advice of Doctors B. C. Roy and Ansari after attending Patna discussions, says a message from.—A. P.

## HELP THE STARVING STRIKERS

### Appeal To Bombay Citizens

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhoy, Secretary of the Provisional Strike Relief Committee has issued the following appeal on behalf of the Committee:—

Nine days have passed since the General Strike in the textile industry was launched. The number of workers affected by the Strike has swelled to 80,000. This huge mass of humanity is to-day faced with starvation, over and above the acute misery that has been their lot all the time. The phenomenal rise in unemployment has only added to this misery.

In the presence of such a tragic spectacle, humanity and justice require that the thousands of starving men, women and children should be saved. To delay succour is to deny it.

To the call of the suffering humanity, Bombay has always responded liberally and promptly. The generosity of its merchant class has become proverbial. Will it fail now, when within her doors, hunger stalks and misery spreads its frightful wings? Past experience justifies the confidence that Bombay will rise equal to the occasion and come to the succour of thousands of mill workers, their families and children who look up to humanity in blank despair.

The Relief Committee, which has been provisionally formed to carry on the humanitarian work has no doubt that public sympathy and substantial support will be forthcoming in response to this appeal.

The following are the members of the provisional Relief Committee.

1 Mr K F Nariman (Chairman)
2 Mrs Sarojini Naidu.
3 Mr S A Brelvi.
4 Mr Abid Ali Jafferbhoy (Secretary).
5 Mr Purushotam Tricumdas.
6 Seth Narsidas Gangji Popat.
7 Mr M R Masani.
8 Mr C K Narayana Swami.
9 Mr Mulraj Karsondas.
10 Mr V L Mehta.
11 Mr Ishwarbhai Patel.
12 Mr J C Maitra.
13 Hafiz Ali Bahadur Khan.
14 Mr Jinabhai P Joshi.

### ORDER UNDER SECTION 144 I. P. C.

### Citizens' Protest Meeting This Evening

Sjts. K F Nariman, J P Joshi, S B Mhadeshwar L V Kondaye I S Patel, S H Jhabvala, D V Naik, J R Deo, Dharsi Anandji, R K Achrekar, C K Narayanswami, Dr A P Naik, Dr G K Nahar, Dr V A Rao, Principal M V Donde, and Dr C M Gadre, have issued the following for publication:—

"A public meeting of the citizens of the E, F, and G, Wards will be held to-day (Wednesday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) at Kamgar Maidan, Opposite to K.E.M. Hospital under the presidentship of Sjt. Abdally Jafferbhai, to protest against the promulgation of Sec. 144 I.P.C. in the area in connection with the textile workers' strike and further against its extension of the said section even to chawl and private places: (2) To support the move by certain Corporators to summon a citizens representative meeting by the Mayor to bring about a settlement and to end the present tension, and (3) to call upon the citizens of Bombay to organise relief fund for the starving textile workers, particularly their children and dependents; (4) and also to protest against the lathi charges and firing by police against the strikers and wholesale arrests of the labour leaders."

## REVOLT AGAINST FASCISM

### Election Riots In Italian Dependency Lead To Bomb-Bring From Air

PARIS, May 1.

A message from Angora states that 18 were killed and 30 injured in the disorders during the elections in Rhodes Island, the Italian dependency in the Mediterranean.

There were similar rioting a fortnight ago. A number of casualties are ascribed to the Italian aeroplanes bombing the recalcitrants, but an Italian official communique said it was a drunken brawl.—Reuter's Special.

### TROTSKY STILL WITHOUT A HOME

### No Reply From Turkey

PARIS, May 1.

Trotsky's search for a home is becoming so protracted that Government are reported to be contemplating placing him in virtual temporary internment unless he finds a refuge within 48 hours. Even Turkey has hitherto given no sign of willingness to readmit Trotsky. Seemingly fearing assassination Trotsky accompanied by his wife and a plain-clothes detective, flits about within a radius of hundred miles from Paris and never spends more than a night at the same place.—Reuter.

### MAY DAY IN GERMANY

### Hitler's Oration To Nazi Labour Crowd

LONDON, May 1.

The fears that the May Day Labour demonstrations at the various world centres would lead to serious disturbances have hitherto proved groundless. This is largely due to the peaceful intentions of the demonstrators and partly to the strict precautions to prevent crowds from getting out of bounds.

The most important celebration was held in Germany where a gigantic "Day of National Labour" was staged in opposition to the Communist celebration. Two million marched to the Tempelhof field, Berlin, from all parts of the country. Enthusiastic shouts "Goering, hail our Iron Hermann" were heard when Prussia's new Prime Minister appeared in the Storm Troop uniform. The workmen of Bergmann Electrical Works were headed by their general director. Military bands, evolutions, scores of light aeroplanes, whiled away their time waiting for hours until Herr Hitler appeared.

The Chancellor received a wild ovation.

He delivered a stirring oration and said that to-day was the first anniversary of Germany's four year plan. He referred to the awakening of the German people and the unparalleled development in the past year. Referring to critics that Socialism was not being carried out, the Chancellor stressed the importance of private initiative. One thing that was certain was that the people would not be saved by bureaucratisation. Herr Hitler raised the audience to pitch high enthusiasm by patriotic sentiments with which the speech was studded. He concluded proclaiming that Germany did not want revenge, but peace. — Reuter's Special.

### PRIVILEGES COMMITTEE

LONDON, May 1.

The Privileges Committee met at 4 o'clock continued hearing Sir Samuel Hoare's evidence.—Reuter.

## STOP PRESS

GENERAL HIGGINS RESIGNS.

LONDON, May 1.

General Higgins has resigned the office of the General, Salvation Army from 10th November.—Reuter.

LONDON OBSERVES MAY DAY.

LONDON, May 1.

Communist and Leftwing organisations and Unemployed contingents participated London demonstrations in Hyde Park but the Labour Party, and the Trades Union Congress abstained and only few Trades Unions were officially represented. The Stock Exchange celebrated the day as usual by London-Brighton walk which was won by H. A. Hako in record time 8 hours 42 minutes 33 seconds.—Reuter.

FREE FIGHT IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 1.

The call to the State employees to cease work to-day was ineffective, only the State tobacco and match factories responding. Only 400 Paris municipal employees out of 30,000 stopped, while among factory workers under 10 per cent ceased labour. Forty-seven picketers were arrested and several injured in free fights between Socialists and Communists. Reports from Austria and Spain indicate practically normal situation.—Reuter's Special.

## 150 Injured In Delhi & 12 Marched To Lock-Up

### Police Seize Posters In Lahore And Raid "Bande Mataram" Press

### BOMBAY'S GREETINGS TO WORKERS OF WORLD

Remarkable restraint exhibited by the strikers of Bombay helped the peaceful observance of the May Day in the city on Tuesday. Except for the arrest of six strikers in the early part of the day, the demonstrations passed off peacefully.

ARMED PATROLS.

Lorry loads of armed police patrolled the streets in the mill area at regular intervals throughout the day and at mass meetings of workers held in the evening at four places simultaneously, the police stood by, but no untoward incident occurred.

MAMMOTH MEETING.

Several thousands of workers took part in a mass meeting held at Kamgar maidan, Parel, which declared the solidarity of the Bombay workers with the workers of the world.

This was the principal demonstration of the evening and after the termination of several smaller meetings held at Chowpaty, Dongri, Madanpura, and Ganesh Maidan the workers marched in a procession to the mammoth meeting at Kamgar Maidan.

The meeting was organised by the various labour Unions of the city and Mr. Abdul Majid, President of the Bombay Girni Kamgar Union (Red Flag), presided. Several Labour leaders including Mrs. Dange, Mr. Parab, and Mr. Shahid addressed the meeting and condemned the use of Special Powers Act by Government against the strike leaders. The President said that repression was not going to end the textile strike and unless all the grievances of the workers were redressed by the millowners the workers were determined to carry on the struggle.

The statement that the strikers were prepared to hold on for at least three months was made by some speakers. The meeting terminated late in the night.

SUPPORT TO STRIKE.

The first resolution passed at the meeting accorded support to the general strike of textile workers of Bombay and their demands, and congratulated the strikers for their heroic tenacity and felt confident that they would continue the same militant policy." The meeting called upon the textile workers of India to follow the lead of the Bombay workers.

ATTACK ON THEIR STRUGGLE.

The second resolution condemned the "repressive policy of Government, lathi charges, firing, promulgation of Section 144, wholesale arrests of strike leaders in Bombay Ahmedabad, Sholapur and Delhi and considered it as a direct attack to put down the struggle of Indian workers against wage cuts, rationalisation etc. It demanded the immediate cessation of repression, the unconditional release of all arrested leaders and withdrawal of all the restrictive orders and legislation.

### MESSAGE OF 'MAY DAY'

In commemoration of the May Day Celebrations, a monster meeting was held at the Chowpatty Sands on Tuesday evening under the auspices of the All-India Trade Union Congress, The Bombay Working Class Party, The Congress Socialist Group and The Ekar Kamgar League. Mr. Jhabwalla presided on the occasion.

In opening the proceedings of the meeting, Mr. Jhabwalla said that "the pure economism underlying all questions pertaining to the working classes and the Peasants has now vanished and the political aspect of the question only presses prominently before the vision of the public."

MESSAGE OF MAY DAY.

Solidarity was the principal message of May Day, whether in the East or in the West because the worker was the same all over the world. If the proletariat of any country had achieved success it was Russia, but Mr. Jhabwalla was not prepared that Russian methods were suitable to Indian conditions or that they could be utilised in India. He asked the Congress Socialist Party to ally themselves with the All-India Socialist Party so as to lead the Red Flag forward in the struggle for freedom.

UNFAIR ATTITUDE.

Mr. V. H. Joshi, who spoke next, expressed in unequivocal terms the unfairness of the Government in not giving the mill strikers the facilities which they deserved as the strikers were fighting in a legitimate cause. Yet, in the face of all these odds the workers were bound to succeed he declared. The struggle between Labour and capital was going on over the world and it was impossible to suppress it so long as the root cause of the struggle was not removed.

Among the other speakers were Messrs. Pawaskar, Dayaram, Khedgikar, Chowdhary, Mukherji and Narayan Singh.

The meeting sent for the fraternal greetings to the International Workers' Movement and declared the solidarity of the Indian working class with the workers of the world. Resolutions supporting the Textile General

(Continued on page 10)

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### 69. LOANS & MORTGAGES

**Wanted loans Rs. 2,000 to 10,000** on sound securities. reasonable interest. Apply Imperial House Agency, 369-71, Hornby Road Nanabhai Lane. (2327).

### 73. AGENTS WANTED.

**Applications are invited from** persons desiring to take up the Selling Agency of the "Bombay Chronicle" Daily and Sunday Editions, particularly at Rajahmundry, Malegaon, Barnagar, Ratlam, Larkhana, Mirpurkas, Sd. Jhansi, Jubbulpore, Manmad, Dhond, Pandharpur, Raichur, Balapur, Ernakulam, Dharmavaram, Trivandrum, Bezwada, Cochin, Coimbatore, Cocanada Guntur, Nidadavole, Palghar Ongole, Ottapalam, Samalkot, Salem, Katni, Meerut, Agra Kamptee, Seoni, Saugor, Ajmer Harda, Mysore, Anantapur, Nandura, Dehra Dun, Honawar, Delhi Simla, Wardha-Castle, Rock Arvi, Ellichpur, Hingangnat, Kamptee, Pithapuram, Madras, Adoni, Nellore, Gwalior, Mhow. Sangli, Satara. Write for terms and conditions to the Manager. the "Bombay Chronicle", Co., Ltd., P. O. Box No. 322, Bombay.

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**CORRECTION.**

In the Notice re: Sale of Property at 2nd Bhoiwada St., published in our issue, dated 28th April, under the signature of Messrs. Mehta Lalji & Co., the name of the Vendor has been printed as Gulabchand Kapurchand through an oversight. The correct name of the Vendor is GULABDAS KAPURCHAND.

## Public Notices

**JODHPUR RAILWAY**

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IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that the above material will be sold, by Public Auction subject to reserve or withdrawal, at the General Stores, Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur, commencing at 7 a.m. from MONDAY, the 28th May, 1934.

The material is open to inspection on working days between 10 a.m. and 4-30 p.m.

List of material and conditions of sale can be obtained on application to the undersigned.

CONTROLLER OF STORES,
Jodhpur Railway, Jodhpur.
8312

**PUBLIC NOTICE**

It has come to the knowledge of our clients Messrs. POPATLAL GHELABHAI & CO., that Mr. D. N. KAPUR, whose services as Manager of our clients' Branch Office "Vakharia & Co." at Osaka in Japan were terminated as stated in the public notice, dated the 28th February, 1934, given over our signature, has floated a LIMITED concern at Osaka in Japan under the name of "Vakharia & Co. LIMITED." The public are hereby informed that our clients have no interest in, and are in no way concerned with the said "Vakharia & Co., LIMITED."

Bombay, dated this 1st day of May, 1934.

SHAH AND CHINUBHAI,
Attorneys for Messrs. Popatlal Ghelabhai & Co.
8322

**THE SIR SHAPURJI BROACHA MILLS, LTD.**

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Shareholders of the Company, who have not yet forwarded to the Company their certificates of Old Ordinary and Preference Shares for being exchanged into Deferred Shares pursuant to the Reorganisation Scheme, are requested to do so at an early date.

Change of address, if any, should be notified immediately.

For The Sir Shapurji Broacha Mills, Ltd.
A. M. MEHTA,
General Manager.

Bombay, 26th April, 1934.
8295

## Legal Notices

**NOTICE.**

IN THE COURT OF THE DISTT. JUDGE AT BARODA.

**In the Dominions of H. H. The Gaekwar Baroda State, Baroda.**
IN THE MATTER OF THE MAHARAJA MILL CO., LTD.
**Under the Companies Act of Samvat 1975 of Baroda.**

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that one of the Creditors of the aforesaid Company, Vithaldas Jagjivan Thakkar, residing at Fatehpura, Baroda, has presented a petition for winding up the said Company, by the Court on the 26th of March, 1934, in the District Court of Baroda and that the 30th of May, 1934, at 6-30 A.M. has been fixed for hearing that petition. Any creditor or contributory of the said Company, desiring to object to the grant of an order for winding up of the said Company under the Companies Act, may present himself in person or by Pleader for that purpose at the hearing of the petition. Any creditor or contributory desiring to obtain a copy of the petition may obtain the same on payment of the prescribed fee from the undersigned.

Dated 28-4-1934.

(Sd.) GUNVANTRAI G. MAZMUNDAR, Palace Road.
(Sd.) DAMODARDAS V. SHAH, Palace Road.
(Sd.) DAHYABHAI M. PARIKH,
(Sd.) NANALAL M. PARIKH, Ghadiali Pole.
Pleaders for the Applicant, Baroda.

N.B.:—Any person desiring to be present at the hearing to support or oppose the petition should give notice through Court in that respect to the petitioner or his pleader on or before 23rd May, 1934. 8320.

## AUCTION SALES

**SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co**
AUCTIONEERS,
123, Medows St., Fort, Bombay.

SALE of Valuable Immoveable Property, situate at Cavel Street, on SATURDAY, the 26th May, 1934, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the premises under instructions from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira & Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Angela Delphina Pereira, Mary Ann Edwards and Schelastica Pereira, the Mortgagors, and pursuant to the power of Sale, reserved under the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 25th March, 1922.

Piece of land of the perpetual Fazandari tenure whereof the Church of Nossa Senhora da Esperanca is the Fazandar, situate at Cavel, admeasuring about 200 sq. yds. being a portion of land bearing New Survey No. 200, together with the building thereon assessed in the year 1922 by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under 'C' Ward No. 3762; Street No. 109, part of land bearing New Survey No. 200 and Collector's New No. 1839.

Further particulars and conditions of Sale may be obtained from Messrs. Daphtary Ferreira and Divan, Attorneys for the Mortgagees, 13-19, Medows Street, or from the undersigned.

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# Greater Representation Of Frontier Hindus Urged

## Peshawar Conference Disapproves White Paper And Communal Award

## MALAVIYAJI'S APPEAL FOR JOINT ELECTORATES

PESHAWAR, April 29.

The sitting of the Punjab and Sind Hindu Conference opened with resolutions from the Chair condoling the death of Hindu leaders including Mr. Patel, Sir Sankaran Nair, Professor Chablani and sympathising with the Bihar earthquake sufferers.

FRONTIER HINDUS.

This was followed by a heated debate on Rai Saheb Meher Chand Khanna's resolution claiming for the Frontier Hindus a proper share in the administration of the Province, including cabinet seats. It was suggested that thirty per cent of services should be reserved for the Muslims and seventy per cent be throkn open in competition through the Public Services Commission. Frequent references were made to the educational policy of Sir Abdul Qayum Khan, Minister, Frontier Government, by the mover and several Hindu members of the Frontier Council.

Bhai Permanand participating in the debate referred to the constant representation of the Muslims on the Executive Councils of Bihar, Madras, Central Provinces, United Provinces and Bombay, whereas representation was denied to the Frontier Hindus, whose co-religionists contributed substantially to the coffers of the Central Government which gave a subvention of one crore to the Frontier Province and one crore and twenty-five lakhs to be spend on special services and on strategic railways where the Hindus were not represented.

WHITE PAPER DISAPPROVED.

Through a resolution moved by Raj Bahadur Durga Das of Lahore the Conference disapproved strongly of the White Paper scheme, for its enormous defects, especially the fundamental wrong of the Communal Award, grossly unjust to the Hindus because a responsible government could not be built on a division of the people into fixed communal groups.

The mover in a spirited speech condemned the division of India into communal groups saying that communalism was more dangerous than civil disobedience. He appealed to the British Government's sense of self-preservation to do away with the Award.

HOARE'S POLITICAL ARITHMETIC!

Professor Mukerji of the Lucknow University also strenuously opposed the White Paper as a doubtful gift. Attempts must be made not to allow this "cargo" to arrive in India. He criticised Sir Samuel Hoare's political arithmetic which reduced the Hindus from forty-five per cent to thirty-five per cent minority and refused to the Sikhs treatment meted out to the Muslims in the United Provinces. The resolution was unanimously adopted.

INTRODUCE JOINT ELECTORATES.

The Conference also adopted a resolution moved by Rai Bahadur Dewanchand, Peshawar, recording the deliberate opinion that no constitution was worth having which was not based on pure and simple joint electorate in the provinces and introduced in all communities and Central and Federal Legislature. Pandit Malaviya speaking on the resolution asked the Frontier Hindus to move to offer joint electorates to ninety-three per cent of the Muslim majority. He traced the history of separate electorates which was highly injurious to national interests but the Government encouraged the Muslims to stick to them. Joint electorates resulted in mutual trust and with them the present unhealthy state of affairs would vanish. All the parties would gain by Swaraj.

Separate electorates resulted in separate blocs and nobody had the right to rule by fifty-one or fifty-two votes.

SEPARATION OF SIND OPPOSED

Mr. Jagat Narayan, Secretary of the All India Hindu Mahasabha movd strongly opposing separation of Sind when repeated enquiries into the financial aspects of the question disclosed deplorable facts that all the previous estimates of deficits were lower than those which were actually anticipated and all the people in Sind, irrespective of caste and creed had opposed them. Mr. Jagat Narayan vigorously opposed the separation of Sind as it would be a burden on the Central revenues like the Frontier. He alleged that Muslim leaders like Maulana Mohamed Ali agreed that Sind should not be separated if it was not self-supporting.

Mr. Dwarkaprasad (Sind) apprehended an Indian Muslims conspiracy with Afghanistan. In this connection he referred to the Pakistan movement.

Finally the Conference adopted a resolution strongly deprecating the attempts to secure legislative enactments advantageous to the Muslims at the expense of the Hindus and Sikhs on one ground of relieving agricultural indebtedness. The propogation of Hindi was advocated and a request to the Government to adopt a liberal policy in granting arms licenses to Hindus for their safety in the Frontier.—A. P.

# MINORITY QUESTION

## Frontier Hindus Demand "Fair Field And No Favour"

In the course of his speech at the Frontier, Punjab and Sind Hindus' Conference, Peshawar, Mr. R S Mehr Chand Khanna, Chairman of the Reception Committee, said:—

That this Conference has a distinct local significance, we are all aware. What has has brought us together, the Hindus of three Provinces—the Punjab, Sindh and N. W. Frontier? The affinity between the Hindus of the Punjab and the N.W. Frontier needs no proof. Most of us were born in the Punjab; for, when we saw the light of day, the N.W.F. Province did not exist. Hardly has a generation elapsed since Lord Curzon, with one sweep of his pen cut us adrift. He cut Bengal in twain too; but Bengal would not brook it for long and found herself one again. Lord Curzon reduced a substantial Hindu minority of 45 per cent in the old Punjab into a microscopic minority of 8 per cent in the new Frontier Province. We had no organisation; and we were afraid to agitate. It is true the question of reamalgamation with the Punjab was intermittently raised by both Hindus and Muslims; but it was finally set at rest by the political morphia administered by the Bray Report. The reamalgamation episode, however, had one lesson for us. It confirmed our belief—if confirmation were needed—that the Hindus of the Punjab are one with us and are prepared to support us even at considerable sacrifices to themselves.

Sindh, I must admit, is not so near a relation of ours as the Punjab—I mean physically and geographically. The presence of the representatives of Sindh at this Conference, however has a peculiar significance. In the presence of the Punjab representatives our eyes naturally turn to the past when we and they were one; in the presence of the Sindh representatives we scale the future with anxious eyes. For the Hindus in these Provinces have common problems and common dangers to face.

RIGHT TO LIVE

Numerically we are a minority in all these Provinces; but our numbers are not a proper index to our importance. Apply any test you like, financial commercial or educational; and we shall prove that we have a right to live—and to live with self-respect. Brother delegates from other Provinces will be interested to hear that the Hindus in the N.W.F. Province pay a little over 80 per cent of the Income-Tax. We are proud to think that we belong to that great Hindu community which forms 75 per cent of the total population of India and has in the past survived political and religious storms of a severity which, were not our community possessed of such enduring vitality, would have shattered it to atoms and relegated it into the limbo of the past.

Let me briefly define the attitude of the Hindus towards the so-called "Reforms" introduced in the Frontier. I must admit that prior to the introduction of Reforms the Hindu community as a whole was opposed to them. They felt that in view of their numerical weakness, Reforms would work to their disadvantage. In view of the peculiar strategic position of the N.W.F. Province they also felt the need of a strong administration, paying no heed to democratic shibboleths. Another factor may be the natural keenness of the Hindus for the safety of their life and property and for the honour of their women, because some of them live scattered on or near the border where the easy manufacture of arms is no secret. But once the fateful decision was taken to introduce Reforms into this Province, we Hindus decided to co-operate to the best of our ability. We not only acquiesced in the Reforms, but accepted them. With what results? There has been a change but a change for the worse. The claims of eminently loyal and distinguished Hindus have been glaringly ignored in favour of Moslem—nay—even in favour of Sikhs.

VICTIMIZATION

The legislative weapon, however, is but one weapon in the armoury of the majority community. There have been suggestions of an economic boycott which may cause us incalculable harm. Abductions and conversions have also been resorted to; and I feel the time has come for inserting a provision in the Penal Code, prohibiting the conversion of minors either from Hinduism to Islam or vice versa. Departmental measures have been taken to arrest the employment of Hindus in Government departments; and even the Reserved Half of Government under pressure from the Transferred Half, is revelling in this kind of injustice. So far as this province at any rate is concerned, the saying "fair field and no favour" has ceased to have any meaning. Our educational institutions are being starved; and our position as a self-respecting minority is being slowly, but surely undermined.

Considering th ecomplete lack of sympathy of the Government with Hindus in such matters, probably due to their feeling that the Hindus are the arch agitators and, therefore, their enemies, and remembering the positive apathy of the majority community towards our grievances possibly due to their conviction that we are harmless if not impotent neighbours, it may seem advisable to take to other pursuits rather than unsuccessfully strive to secure Government jobs and to lose ourselves altogether in that pursuit; but it is not possible to do so because our lack of representation in services is bound to otherwise adversely affect our interests in the general administration.

With our interest in administration is also coupled our interest in Education. Serious handicaps are being placed in the way of our denominational institutions. Discriminatory treatment is being meted out to us in the way of grants-in-aids, scholarships, school fees and recognitions.

WANTED SAFEGUARDS

We also have to remind ourselves of our need for the necessary provision of safeguards by adequate representation on the cabinet and in the Councils as well as in the Federal Assembly. It is but natural that we should feel nervous and sacred of our position in the coming constitution under which Law and Order are also to be handed over to the ministry and when the decisions of the Council will depend solely on the will of the majority community.

One other thing for considering which we have invited you is the very urgent and immediate need of organisation. Those of you who went to England in connection with the Round Table Conference and the Joint Parliamentary Committee—I have used the word "You" purposely, because no representation wahtsoever was afforded to the Frontier Hindus on these Conferences—did all that could be done to place our point of view before the authorities but still one leaves England—as I did last year—with a clear conviction that even if we did not care for being properly understood and are only anxious not to be misunderstood, we should immediately start some vigorous propaganda through press and platform in England. Such is also our crying need in all parts of India but it is so more specially in the three Provinces of which this Conference is constituted. That, however, we can only do if we have a network of Hindu Sabhas all over the country and also the Provincial Hindu Sabhas to serve as a link between them and the All-India Mahasabha. Any further delay in this matter is suicidal and it is high time we did something substantial in this direction.

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# *Shareholders' Association For Ahmedabad*

## MR. JIVANLAL DESAI ELECTED PRESIDENT.

(From A Correspondent)

AHMEDABAD, April 29.

A meeting of the Ahmedabad Shareholders' Association was held this morning at the place of Mr. Natvarlal N. Desai, Hon. Secretary, when Mr. Jivanlal Vrijroy Desai presided.

The constitution drafted by the Draft Comittee was approved by the meeting with a few modifications. The main object of the association is to protect the best interest of the shareholders and the investing public and to promote harmonious relations between all classes of people connected with the industries, including the mill agents, who can safely become the members of the Association as per the constitution, they being regarded as shareholders.

OFFICE-BEARERS.

Mr. Jivanlal V. Desai, was elected as President. Mr. Manilal Bulakhidas Shah, Dr. Manilal H. Bhagat and Mr. Chimanlal Vadilal Kusumgar as Deputy President and Messrs. Natvarlal Nandlal Desai and Himatlal Lallubhai Shah as Hon. Secretaries for the first year, ending 31st December 1935.

Over and above these six office bearers, 13 others were appointed members of the Managing Committee which would thus comprise of 19 members. These thirteen members, include Shroff, Share Dalals. Cloth, Coal and Store merchants. Thus the Committee is chosen representing various interests. The names of these 13 members are:—(1) Sheth Amritlal Hargovandas Shroff. (2) Mr. Nandubhai Manchharam (President Ahmedabad Share Bazaar), (3) Mr. Hiralal Tribhovandas, (4) Messrs. Natvarlal Govindlal Shah, (5) Gunvantrai Dolatrai Chhatrapati (6) Sarabhai Mohanlal Dalal (7) Mr. Bhailal Motilal Patel, (8) Mr. Maganlal Dahyabhai Shah. (9) Mr. Balabhai Motilal Contractor, (10 Mr. Jivanlal Premchand Shah Trikamlal Maganlal Shah, (12) Gordhandas Keshavlal Chokshi and (13) Trikamlal Dalpatram Patel.

# COMMITTED TO SESSIONS

(From Our Correspondent.)

THANA, April 30.

The trial of Vithu Hendrya, Mangalya Kathodi, and Mahadu Ladkya Mahatre on charges of murder, conspiracy to murder, etc., of Goma Tukaram at Vadoi village (in the division of the Kalyan town police) on the night of November 6 last, began to-day before Mr. D. C. Joshi, the Additional Sessions Judge, Thana, and a jury.

The accused were committed to sessions by Mr. H. G. Lakhia, the first class magistrate, Kalyan, on March 23.

# RAMBHAPURI JAGADGURU REACHES BANGALORE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANGALORE, April 29

The long existing feelings against offering a reception to His Holiness of the Rambhapuri Mutt, Balehonour (Mysore State), by a large section of Veerasaivas of Bangalore burst into flames on the 27th instant when His Holiness Jagadguru arrived in Bangalore. Those who were against offering a reception to the Jagadguru engaged a special train for Siddaganga a place of about 35 miles from Bangalore and left Bangalore in the special train on the morning of the 27th instant, when Sri Jagadguru arrived, as a protest against Jagadguru's visit.

I understand that those people are not returning to Bangalore till Swamiji leaves this place which may take 15 days.

His Holiness was received at the municipal pandal erected at Kempagowda Square by leading officials and non-officials of the State. After the introduction of the leading officials and non-officials to Swamji he was taken in a procession through the important places of Bangalore.

All the communities presented addresses to His Holiness. The procession terminated late in the noon at Thottadappa's choultery where Mr. N. Madhavarao Revenue Commissioner presented His Holiness with the first 'Biksha' of Rs. 75 on behalf of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore. During Swamiji's stay he will address every evening a discourse on 'Moksha' of able writers

# MYSORE GOVERNMENT REMIT STAMP FEE

(From Our Own Correspondent)

BANGALORE, April 30

As a further step in the grant of relief to agriculturists to tide over the present period of depression, the Government of Mysore have been pleased remit the stamp fee leviable on applications for restoration of Khates.

# Mahatma Deprecates Violence

## "Sanatanists Have Lowered The Flag"

### WILL THEY REPENT OF THEIR BEHAVIOUR AND PROMISE NOT TO REPEAT VIOLENCE?

### Gandhiji Says He Is Against Compulsion But Is Seeking To Convert People To His View By Appeal To Reason And Hearts

RANCHI, April 30.

The following is a summary of the Hindi speech delivered by Mahatma Gandhi at Deoghar after the incident that happened after the incident that happened at Jasidi station:—

"It is a matter of great pleasure to me to have been able to revisit this holy place. My ancestors had visited it. But I admit that I was not fired with the same kind of motive that they had. You may not also know that this was one of the places where, on my return from South Africa to India in 1915, I was invited to open the Ashram. During my last visit practically all the Pardas (Priests) were volunteers lavishing their affectionate services on me any my party. They knew that I had the same convictions about untouchability that I have to-day. They knew, too, that there was hardly a meeting at which I did not speak, on untouchability in those days.

But alas on this occasion they are divided into two camps, one serving me and my party and the other, be it ever so small, resisting me. I know that it is not given to man to retain the affection of all men for all time. It is, therefore, neither a matter for surprise, nor sorrow, that some of my old friends, the Pandas, I find in the opposite camp. But the manner of resistance is indeed a matter for deep grief to me.

I suppose they are responsible for the circulation of leaflets full of untruths and half-truths about myself designed to wean the people from me. Decency of language has been thrown to the winds. One of the leaflets is supposed to have been issued under the instructions of the Maharaja Saheb of Gidhaur. But unless I had authentic proof, I should refuse to believe that he had lent his name to it.

BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATIONS

Black flag demonstrations took place also at some places during my tour in the south. But they were carried out gracefully. It was merely a demonstration that those who held the black flags were opposed to the movement. Many of them were Urchins who did not hesitate to return my greetings which invariably went to the black flaggers as to the others and even to take part in the shouts of joy. I have little doubt that they would have said that their distinguished ancestors, Drona and Bhishma, that they were doing it for the sake of their bellies. Here, alas, not only has decency of language been thrown away, they have resorted to violence. Early in the morning at half past two, when I alighted at Jessidi they filled the air with yells of denunciation. They even became violent. If they could have done so, they would certainly have smashed the hood of the car to pieces; heavy blows descended on it.

PROVIDENTIAL ESCAPE.

The pane at the back was smashed and I had a providential escape from being seriously hurt. I believe that they do not want to do me bodily injury and by landing lathi blows on the hood and breaking it they had intended merely to make a demonstration of their anger against me. But whatever their intention their action was undoubtedly violent. It might have ended in a manner which they would themselves have deplored. I should like to contrast the behaviour of this morning with that of the very correct behaviour of the Zamorin of Calicut. I went to Guruvayur. The Zamorin had certainly some cause for indignation when the battle was raging round that famous temple of the south, and yet he had prohibited any demonstration even the black flags, against me and he received me with marked cordiality in his palace. He frankly recognised that on each side it was a battle of principle against principle. The Pandas of Dooghar and the local Varnashram Swaraj Sangh have not had even a pretext which the Zamorin would have had for making a demonstration against me.

NO BELIEF IN COMPULSION.

And what is this opposition for and why this arrogation of possession of Sanatana truth by the self-styled Sanatanists? I have put forth the same claim that they have or trying to follow Sanatana, [illegible] have as much [illegible] which he I have to the exclusive interpretation of what it is. I swear by the same Shastras that they do. There indoubtedly is a difference between them and me. But that is pudely in the matter of interpretation. Such differences there always will be. Surely they should be satisfied with the assurance that I do not seek to impose my views on anybody. I utterly disbelieve in methods of compulsion. I seek to bring people round to my view of truth by an appeal to their reason and to their hearts.

Take for instance the temple entry question. In the course of my tour I have had the privilege of declaring open many temples amidst the acclamations of thousands of people practically without a dissentient voice. In the single instance where there was an appreciable minority against the opening I refused to open the temple till the minority was won over or it had at least ample time to act upon the majority.

1932 PLEDGE RECALLED.

If I discovered that a single temple was open without such consent or by compulsion in any form, I should move heaven and earth to have the temple closed again to Harijans. Then take the Temple-Entry Bill. I do believe that it is the bounden duty of every caste Hindu to adopt every legitimate means to redeem the pledge given to Harijans in Bombay during my fast in 1932. I may be allowed to say that the Temple Entry Bill or any equivalent is absolutely necessary if the will of the majority is to prevail.

To-day according to legal opinion, even one dissentient voice is enough to keep a temple closed to Harijans. But I would be no party even to such enabling legislation being passed if there is not a clear majority of caste Hindus in favour of it. What, therefore, the Sanatanist opposition means is that I must not even cultivate public opinion in favour of such legislation under self-imposed restrictions which several of my friends and co-workers consider to be ludicrous. For I do not even take the votes in favour of such legislation; I refrain because I believe that it will be wrong to take the votes of the general body of people in technical matters.

The question of necessity or advisability of such a law as the Temple Entry Bill is one to be decided by technical experts; that is, in this instance lawyers. I have said repeatedly that the votes of only Caste Hindus should count in the matter of opening temples. For if they are unwilling to open their temples to Harijans, it will show that they have not cleansed themselves of untouchability.

FINDING OUT CAUSE OF OPPOSITION.

And it would be of little avail to me if all the temples were opened but caste Hindus were against such opening. There is no such thing as bringing about purity by compulsion. I have tried, therefore, to discover the cause of the opposition, and I have failed unless it be that public opinion is fast changing and untouchability is on its last lap, and that therefore, by hook or by crook my tour should be brought to a standstill, no matter how scrupulously fair my means may be of converting Hindu opinion. I have, therefore, no hesitation in saying that by this morning's behaviour the Sanatanists lowered the Sanatanist flag in this sacred place, even as the great Yudhistir lowered it by uttering a half-truth. For has not the reputed author of Mahabharatha told us that when Yudhistir uttered the fateful half truth, the wheel of his chariot sank some feet into the ground.

SANATANISTS MUST REPENT

The Sanatanist friends should repent of their behaviour in the santuary of their hearts and resolve never to repeat the violence of this morning. To the reformers I say you are in an overwhelming majority Those who are organising the opposition are to be counted on one's finger tips You should try to win them by your patience gentleness and personal purity. This movement is one of self-purification and only the pure of heart can have a place in it. There ought to be no interference with the demonstrators. They have every right to express their resentment by carrying flags if they like, so that I may know how many are opposed to this movement.

The difficulty comes in only when they obstruct my passage or show their resentment by resorting to other species of violence. In any case, you must, especially as you are in an overwhelming majority, be gentle and patient with the Sanatanist friends, seek to win them over by persuasion. There should be no rataliation on the part of reformers. You should know that in this movement of self-purification any violence done by the reformers may involve serious penance on my part.

SANTHALS TREATED AS PARIAHS.

Now a word to the audience. I understand that there are several lakhs of Santhals who call themselves Hindus, observe Hindu customs and manners, worship the Hindu deities, and yet are regarded as untouchables to all intents and purposes. Those of them who do not call themselves Hindus are not regarded by you as untouchables, but those who do call themselves Hindus are almost punished for doing so. What is the wrong they have done? They have given up intoxicating liquors. They worship the cow as you and I do or should do. They have even adopted vegetarianism. They utter "Ram Nam," with perhaps greater zest, and certainly greater faith, than you or I do. They utilise their idle hours in spinning and weaving and thus add to the wealth of the country.

They deserve to be treated with affectionate consideration instead of as pariahs of society. There is no warrant in the Shastras for regarding them as untouchables. If there is, the sooner we perish the better it will be for us and the world. To the Santhal, I would say, if you have faith in "Ram Nam" you will have it inspite of your being rejected by your fellows. That sacred name, and not they, will save you and give you peace and joy of which no one can rob you."—A.P.

# LAND ALIENATION ACT PASSED

### Move To Combat Increasing Indebtedness Of Agriculturists

HYDERABAD (Deccan), April 30.

The Nizam is understood to have given his assent to the Land Alienation Act passed by the Local Council with the object of combating the increasing indebtedness of agriculturists in Hyderabad and the corresponding increase in the alienation of agricultural lands revealed by the recent economic enquiry in certain districts of the Dominions.

The Act provides that no land can be permanently alienated as hitherto unless with the previous sanction of the District Collector, who alone is competent to dispose of all matters relating to the transfer of agricultural land.

The Act also provides that Civil Courts shall be incompetent to try suits relating to transfer of agricultural lands nor can they pass or execute any decree for the possession, attachment or sale of such lands or produce from them.

For the purpose of the Act the agricultural population will be divided into protected communities or classes notified from time to time and the Act will apply to such classes and communities, and such area as are so notified. —A.P.

## TRESPASS LEADS TO UGLY INCIDENT

### Muslims And Cultivators In Serious Clash: One Dead

HYDERABAD (Sind), April 30.

Following a clash between cultivators of a zamindar and a party of Muslims, one man died and another was seriously wounded.

It is said that the Muslims trespassed into the fields of the zamindar and freely grazed their cattle on the standing crop.

When it is alleged the zamindar's men attempted to drive the cattle away, a melee ensued, wherein hatchets and lathis were freely used resulting in the above tragedies.—A.P.

# COMPETITION

# What Do They Require

| 1st Prize | 2nd Prize | 3rd Prize | AND Rs. 200 CONSOLATION PRIZES |
|---|---|---|---|
| Rs. 500 | Rs. 200 | Rs. 100 | |

This is a simple and a interesting competition.

Each one of the twenty illustrations REQUIRES something .

For instance illustration No. 1 (Watch) requires WINDING, and it is the correct answer. You have therefore to fill No. 5 of the clues given against No. 1 of illustration in the coupon. To make the competition simple enough, the full list of all the clues is also given.

RULES.

1. After you have selected the right requirements for the articles illustrated, enter only the NUMBER of the clue, against the Number of illustration as shown in the coupon. "Do not Enter the Words of the Clue."

2. When you have filled in all the clues, write your name and address in full, enclose eight annas in stamps and post.

Your entries to

THE COMPETITION MANAGER,
Post Box No. 706, BOMBAY.

(3) Each cover must bear the name and address of the competitor, stating the number of entries enclosed.

(4) Competitors may submit any number of entries, providing a separate entrance fee of EIGHT ANNAS is enclosed for each entry. A competitor, however, cannot win more than one prize in this competition.

(5) Local competitors, may if they so wish, hand in their entries personally and obtain a receipt for the same, paying cash on week days between 11 a.m. to 6 p.m.

(6) Insufficient entrance fee enclosed with entries will disqualify the competitors submitting such.

(7) All entries must be received in this office by the last post on 16th May 1934. Any entry received after this date will not be included in the Competition.

(8) Corrections or mutilations of entries will disqualify the competitor.

(9) In case of ties, the Management reserves the right to distribute the prize money among the winning competitors.

(10) All Competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final and legally binding in all matter pertaining to this competition, and no correspondence will be entered into.

(11) This is a combined Competition of the "Bombay Chronicle", the "Bombay Sentinel" and the "Bombay Samachar". The prizes will be announced on the 24th May, 1934.

## LIST OF CLUES

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | MONEY | 5. | WINDING | 9. | STRING |
| 2. | PICTURE | 6. | FOOD | 10. | ESCAPE |
| 3. | KEY | 7. | OIL | 11. | VICTIM |
| 4. | LOCK | 8. | WATER | 12. | KICK |
| 13. | NOURISHMENT | 16. | FREEDOM | 19. | AIR |
| 14. | CAUTION | 17. | POLISHING | 20. | CLEANING |
| 15. | MILK | 18. | DRIVER | | |

## ENTRY COUPON.

| No. of Illustration | No. of Clues. | No. of Illustration | No. of Clues. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | 5 | 11 | |
| 2 | | 12 | |
| 3 | | 13 | |
| 4 | | 14 | |
| 5 | | 15 | |
| 6 | | 16 | |
| 7 | | 17 | |
| 8 | | 18 | |
| 9 | | 19 | |
| 10 | | 20 | |

Name.....

Address.....

# BOMBAY UNIVERSITY EXAMINATION

## Intermediate Science Results

The following are the results of the Intermediate Science examinations held by the University of Bombay in March last:—

FIRST CLASS:—D H Chande, S E Meherji, M P More, M V Shirsat, M V Deshpande, P S Kalwachia, K R Karve, P V Mhetras, S K Mudla, Y B Patwardhan, J V Shah, B S Tote, J C Patel, N G Desai, K R Dave, R N Gandhi, C A Shah, B M Shah, V D Dane, R K Gejji, R R Umarji, H T Bhavnani, U B Chatvani and A J Mirchandani.

SECOND CLASS B N Athavale, S V Barve, S R Bhise, R G R Bijur, S F Braganga, Y P B Chopra, S G Dandekar, M N Dastur, M J Desai, M S Doshi, G D Gokhale, K G Irani, J N Jariwala, S K Kalgutkar, E J Kambata, B M Kansara, B B Kapadia, D H Marathe, M J Mehta, C S Moses, Y H Munshi, V S Navalkar, N G Nhavi, I N Pradhan, N N Purandare, S J Rege, R S Sanjana, H A Shah, N P Shah, R D Tata, A S Thakur, K P Trivedi, D M Umrigar, S H Wadia, G R Acharya, D N Balsekar, (Miss) Mona Lisa Da Cunha, S V Dalvi, (Miss) Phiroza Santook Davar, C B Dave, (Miss) Amy Dhunjibhoy Engineer, (Miss) Mani Bomansha Gamat, (Miss) Shirin Bamanshaw Gamat, (Miss) Kamal Devrao Gavankar, (Miss) Ketayun M Gilder, A B Gune, M N Hate, (Miss) Leila Dattatray Joglekar, (Miss) Dhun Phiroze Kapadia, G V Keshani, (Miss) Piloo Nosherwan Kohiyar, N R Motwani, (Miss) Champu Mukundrao Muzumdar, B R Patel, V G Patel, C M Patwa, C F Pereira, J N Pohawalla, (Miss) Kusum Shamrao Rao, P N Sarangdhar, H A Shah, N N Shah, (Miss) Sarah Abraham Shellim, (Miss) Vijaya Dattaram Talvalkar, V H Thakor, H N Vaidya, M N Vaidya, D V Virkar, S N Yeravdekar, H B Argade, B N Batliwala, R D Bhide, B G Chhaya, G N Contractor, M O Danani, C D Dandekar, C D Deshmukh, G K Deshpande, D S Dingare, K M Gatha, S R Gokhale, M S Gupte, V R Inamdar, B S Irani, A K Joshi, D N Joshi, V P Kanetkar, V B Kanitkar, A L Kanthankar, V D Khatri, G V Limaye, V G Mehendaley, G P Nagarkar, N D Nayak, V W Pandit, V K Paranjpye, R S Patwardhan, W D Patwardhan, K B Potdar, M K Poyyamani, M G Ranade, R G Ratnaparakhi, P R Sathe, R M Sathe, N S Savur, K D Shah, M M Shah, F S A Shaikh, C R Sonalkar, R P Sonar, B T Talim, D R Tanksale, V V Tatke, B C Thadhani, B G Thakar, V N Ashtaputre, A Braganza, M De Menezes, K P Kadam, V S Kale, C P Khadilkar, K J Khanderia, S S Kirtane, S V Kolhatkar, K L Kothary, K K Mankar, B W Mardhekar, B J Bakshi, L D Chhaya, I C Desai, L S Desai, M G Desai, R M Desai, G E Dodia, R M Doshi, H J Gadhe, C M Gandhi, M G Gokhale, T P Golkhal, V G Karnik, B J Kayasth, N M Parikh, C P Patel, K H Patel, M C Presswala, R D Shah, M H S Shaikh, N B Thorat, N L Vahia, D C Wani, H H Adatia, M D Adatia, F K Amin, I B Amin, S M Bhavsar, B M Desai, D D Desai, S D Doctor, D D Joshi, K C Modi, J J Parikh, C M Patel, D H Patel, M G Patel, P M Patel, R M Patel, R P Patel, T J Patel, V B Patel, M P Shah, B H Trivedi, N S Vahia, R T Akbari, M B Chitre, J S Chudgar, G A Dalal, K P Dave, R C Gandhi, B R Jani, M A Kadri, H C Khatiwala, K H Mehta, L H Mehta, R H Mehta, R H Parekh, V K Parikh, B H Patel, D J Patel G F Patel, S N Patel, S V Phadke, M P Rathod, J M Sanghavi, V P Savak, C B Shah, D K Shah, J G Shah, K D Shah, N P Shah H M Shukla, H B Sidhpura, S D Thakkar, L P Trivedi, N C Trivedi, R V Vora, B J Barot, K N Baxi, S H Bhide, N C Desai, C S Gariwala, D H Gosalia, T C Kaji, R J Mehta, V P Pandya, N P Parikh, C L Patel, V J Patel, K C Shah, O J Shah, R V Shah M M Sodha, L S Aundhakar, N S Bhave, H G Mane, B R Patil, M D'Silva, P W D'Souza, D N Koneri, S S Lajami, L F Lima, P M Mane, M S Patil, K H Phadnis, S M Rajamanya, G V Shirolkar, N R Terigundy, M A Wagh, V A Yatagiri, M S Balchwal, G A Deshpande, R S Deshpande, N L Divekar, A S Gracias, A V Umachigi, C T Abichandaney, G G Advani, K K Advani, P T Advani, U J Advani, G K Ahuja, H H Ahuja, A R Akhoond, S C Bahrani, A B Chandiramani, M D Chhugani, C S Daryanani, B T Gulrajani, I I Khatri, P G Khubchandani, M W Lalchandani, D J Madan, (Miss) Radha Pessumal Makhijani, G N Mansukhani, R S Mirchandani, L C Pamnani, T R Thanadi, J P Vaswani, R M Chablani, L T Kataria, J R Makhijani, K G Phulwar, M A Rahman, and K M Wadhkani.

PASS.

D R Ajgaonkar, D P Antia, P H Banaji, N D Baria, P N Bhatt, M D Bilimoria, D K Buch, T L Dalaya, D P Dani, K G Desai, K S Desai, Y H Divan, W L Fernandes, A Furtado, F S Gai, M S Gupte, P R Gupte, S B Jogleker, R D Gao, A H Kapadia, B A Kaidare, S K Katrak, M M Khan, C K Kolady, D T Kulkarni, S B Kulkakrni, Y V Lawande, P H Mahva, S B Mama, D G Marathe, K P Mehta, S J Mehta, V S Mehta, S B Mhatre, K D Mudbhatkal, B B Naik, R G Naik, U A Naik, V S Narvekar, M E Narvilkar, H S Nurul, C T Pandya, P G Patel, G D Patwardhan, A E Pinto, G A Prabhu, J G Pradhan, F H Rabadi, K S Rajadhyaksha, S V Sane, M B Sayed, J L Shah, F S Shroff, N N Shukla, P A Talpade, S I Taraporewala, R N Upadhyay, J S Vazifdar, R P Vazifdar, B V Virkar, L R Acharya, B M Adalja, N G Ajgaonkar, Miss R O Allison, D P Andharia, P V Barve, M M Bastodkar, A S Batliwala, E P Bharucha, C N Bhatawadekar, F C Cama, Miss R N Chinoy, Miss S S Chothia, P S Contractor, Miss J J Davar, B S Desai, J L Desai, K N Desai, N S Desai, C Dias, S E Doctor, Miss M Fanaken, B G Faria, A Fernandes, Miss R Fonseca, R A Gandhi, S R Gore, R Gracias, M B Gujarati, M K R Hatangdi, P R Ingle, B D Irani, K B Irani, R A Irani, K R Iyer, T E Jangbarwala, A C Kantawala, P T Kao, Miss D R Kapadia, Miss H S Kapadia, J V Karia, B P Karnik, M N Kayumi, M E Kazi, Miss S K Kerkar, S N Kothare, Miss B M C Machado, G V Mandlik, D R Mandrekar, C R Maniar, N M Maniar, A P Master Mastakar, B Meer, K C Mehta, carenhas, J A Mascarenhas, M P F Mehta, R A Mehta, Miss B Mendonca, K B Merchant, K H Mistry, C M Modi, D A Mondker, L Monteiro, Miss G H Mulla, J A Nabar, K J Nagarseth, A H Nakhooda, Miss K R Pai, L R Patel, D S Patkar, H R Pavagadhi, H B Pesikaka, M J Popat, P Ray, R B Redkar, J P Rodrigues, L S Shah, S L Shah, N S Shroff, Miss Z Sobani, H A Thunthi, V B Tipnis, J M Tralshawala, Miss S B Vagal, S A Vaidya, J S Varde, Miss E Vaz, Miss G J Virji, C D Vora, S A Agashe, N B Bapat, N V Bapat, Y R Bapaye, A K Bashir, G K Belekar, M S Bhagwat, N A Bhagwat, D P Bharucha, G D Bhave, S C Chandra, A V Chhatre, N P Date, V G Deokule, A K Deshpande, Miss L V Deshpande, B M Dhawle, I N Dhebar, D V Didtruk, M N Gaikwar, K R Garud, M J Gavaskar, V R Gokhale, D G Godbole, V S Godbole, G D Goghari, V K Gupte, N T Holay, B R Joshi, G V Joshi, K P Joshi, T D Kanade, S K Karandikar, K B Kembhavi, S R Khadke, H N Kharady, S D Khulage, N N Koli, V B Kotdavala, A K Kulkarni, N B Kulkarni, N R Kulkarni, V D Kumthekar, C S Lele, H S Madon, D G Mahajani, F H Malkani, S S Marathe, A L Mehendale, N K Mehendale, L V Mehta, P V Mehta, G D Nadkarni, P A Nagale, V V Nagarkar, G H Nagncor, A B Natu, M L Parikh, M J Patel, M S Pathak, R M Pharande, S S Pore, J G Pradhan, P K Pundle, D N Purandare, S W Samudra, B G Shejwalkar, N S Shete, Y K Sohoni, D M Sule, N G Talukdar, T J Trivedi, V S Abbyankar, K P Bhagwat, Y T Bhalerao, K C Bhise, C L Bhopatkar, K S Dabholkar, C T Desai, V P Desai, S L Deshpande, Miss A W Dukle, R M Gharpure, D V Ghurye, D N Godbole, S H Godbole, K R Gujrati, K G Gune, Y M K Hakim, P N Hoshing, R D Joglekar, M N Joshi, D R Kale, M S Kantak, N R Karode, A H M Kazi, Miss I K Kelkar, B V Khachane, L R Koletkar, V Y Kudrimoti, M B Kulkarni, R K Kulkarny, Miss L Lobo, L V Mahajan, T A Manikar, G Y Manohar, V D Mehendale, L V Moholkar, V G Muthe, Miss G R Nerurkar, G C Oza, K S Paranjpe, V L Patwardhan, V V Phadnis, R A Pradhan, O T Samani, L Y Sane, D P Sanjana, S C Shah, T P Shah, S Sobti, S V Sunthankar, P R Velani, S G Vyas, R V Wadadekar, M K Choksi, S H Dave, S M Dave, V H Dave, D M Desai, M J Desai, M C Desai, N M Desai, K M Gandhi, N C Gandhi, W L Nanameel, V A Khopkar, S H Mehta, A C Patel, D C Patel, D J Patel, M V Patel, N M Patel, R U Patel, R M Patel, N C Pathak, N C Sane, F C Shah, H N Shah, K C Shah, L K Shah, P R Shah, P H Shah, S B Shah, S R Shah, B M Soni, V C Surti, A S Talati, M G Vadgaokar, V J Vaishnav, B K Wani, R P Zumkhawala, M S Amin, K M Baxi, L N Bhatt, G R Bodiwalla, B B Dave, O M Desai, R P Desai, T D Desai, P N Dhokai, M G Gokhale, A L Jani, R T Jog, V S Kaundinya, S N Laskari, D N Mehta, G B Pandya, N S Parghi, J C Parikh, M C Parikh, I B Patel, J P Patel, K M Patel, M S Patel, M C Patel, M G Patel, R D Patel, R M Patel, R C Patel, K G Pendse, K J Sanghavi, C V Shah, H C Shah, K M Shah, M B Shah, M K Shah, N G Shah, R K Shah, C Shah, R B Sheth, B G Tambe, B S Trivedi, M C Trivedi, R S Trivedi, J A Vaidya, K K Vaidya, R S Vaidya, M K Bagadia, G V Bhatt, K N Bhatt, V P Bhatt, K P Desai, N A Desai, P N Desai, P P Kotecha, D P Oza, V L Pancholi, G B Pater, J A Patel, A N Patak, A M Sanghani, A S Shah, B M Shah, B C Shah, H B Shah, N K Shah, B M Shah, B C Shah, H B Sanghani, A S Shah, B M Shah, T R Trivedi, D P Vyas, H B Bhatt, M J Bhatt, A V Dave, N N Dellvala, Miss S R Desai, A N Doshi, C C Gandhi, N N Kapashi, Miss K H Medora, B G Mehta, P J N avathe, G H Nerurkar, S L Parekh, K T Parikh, R M Parikh, A S Patel, R G Patel, R L Pathak, J M Shah, N B Shah, P V Shah, R D Shah, Miss S S Sheth, F N Shroff, J C Trivedi, D G Vyas, G M Apte, B N Ashtaputre, A G Bhosale, B D Chavan, V G Chitnis, S K Gawade, S P Hundlekar, Y H Kamat, L G Karandikar, T S Karkhanis, S K Kurane, B J Magdum, S G Mali, G V More, S S Murgoodkar, G D Padgaonkar, M N Pagare, M G Powar, A A Shaikh, D A Takkaliki, J K Valavalkar, M H Deshpande, S R Kittur, N H Furanik, M K Sen, V V Bhujle, V B Hooli, S H Korihalli, V S Mahale, C R Bagal, J A Curtis, G U Desai, P S Gaonkar, S G Gavimath, T R Kalkundri, R S Kelkar, S K Nadgir, M B Potdar, B M Pujari, D S Rege, S B Saidanna, C S M V Souza, D K Sukthankar, C V Acharya, H S Advani, M C Advani, S K Anand, N G Badlaney, H N Bhatia, J D Bhatia, M K Chablani, P P Dave, R De Souza, S S Dhewan, S B Ghanshamani, T C Gidwani, H A Gupta, T P Gurnani, M D Hansotia, K K Mariramani, K L Hingorani, R T Jagtiani, J P Jethwani, K A Jhangiani, M G Kanal, M H Khemani, G H Kureshi, A T Lakhani, A Md. L Lakho, G R Malkani, H J Makhejeni, G N Mangrio, M C Mankad, B L Manwani, N R Mehendirata, D A Mehta, G M Mewani, J J Moorjani, S V Mcorjani, C S Parwaney, C B Patel, C I Patel, J G Patel, M K Patel, M V Pitroda, T D Raisinghani, W N Ramchandani, S M Ramgaria, P D Sajnani, A M Samwani, K K Sarda, T H Sethi, G P Shahani, Miss J T Shahani, G A Shinghwani, D Solomon P V Tahilramaney, G J Tanwani, N H Thadani, N K Thadani, S K Thadani, K S Thawani, P H Utamsing, M A Vaswani, N K Vaswani, R V Advani, M M R Arain, T M Assani, G M Bellara, Miss M A Collector, Miss M H Dubash, J M Engineer, L L Gurnani, P J Hotchandani, B 9 Idnani, Miss C I Jagtiani, T K Kewalramani, D K Mahtani, B G Makhijaney, J C Patel, W H Patwardhan, R V Shah, T R Sukhrani, B I Trivedi, S B Vachha.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

The Scholarships and Prizes have been awarded as under:—

The Gibbs Prize—To No. 1477.

The Melvill Memorial Scholarship—To No. 1155.

The Mrs. Satyawati Lallubhai Samaldas Scholarship—To No. 332.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit Medical Scholarship To No. 300.

The Sir Dinshaw Manekji Petit (First Baronet) Science Scolarship—To No. 1246.

The Noormahomed Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy Scholarship—To No. 354.

The Pestonji Hormasji Cama Scholarship—To No. 340.

The Byramji Nusserwanji Koyaji Scholarship and Silver Medal —To No. 300.

The Dr. Ismail Jan Mahomed Scholarship—To No. 1780.

The following is the supplementary list of successful candidates at the Intermediate Science Examination, March, 1934.

SECOND CLASS.

Nos. 284; 454; 467; 511; 822; 1309; 1559; 1646.

PASS.

Nos. 202; 210; 333; 345; 441; 533; 548; 605; 609, 621, 632, 649; 669; 840; 848; 871; 917; 1247; 1544; 1607; 1687; 1746.

## UNSUCCESSFUL CANDIDATES

The following unsuccessful candidates are entitled to keep terms for the B.Sc. examination:—

Nos. 17 29 46 119 129 144 196 198 241 257 260 263 279 312 404 412 417 431 453 464 490 524 557 581 635 686 700 726 728 734 801 811 815 816 847 854 866 873 883 891 952 1015 1037 1040 1049 1081 1220 1339 1351 1367 1395 1408 1443 1469 1480 1503 1526 **1527 1563 1584 1597** 1660 1773.

# ELEVEN FATAL STAB WOUNDS

### Jury's Verdict At Inquest On Victim Of Train Murder

"Haemorrhage from several stab wounds, about 11 in number" was the unanimous verdict of the jurors at the inquest completed on Tuesday, on the dead body of an unknown person who was found foully murdered and his body thrown into a lavatory in the Up Poona Passenger on 27th April last.

"This is a case of ghastly murder committed by some person or persons unknown up to now," was the opinion of the Jury.

The guard in the train in his evidence deposed that he "could not possibly have heard the cries due to the oscillations of the train" even if cries were raised, while the train was in motion.

## *BIRTH OF ILLEGITIMATE CHILD CONCEALED*

### *Widow Convicted But Alleged Accomplice Is Acquitted*

(From Our Correspondent).

THANA, April 30.

Presiding over the Alibaug Sessions Court, Mr. N.N. Master, Sessions Judge, Thana and Kolaba districts, decided on Saturday a case in which Gyasuddin Jaffar Kondivkar (30) and Yamini Ganpat Jadhav, a 40-year-old widow, stood charged with causing miscarriage by using certain drugs and with having concealed the birth of a child to Kulsumbi, wife of the first accused's brother. On the night of October 15 last, a day after the alleged offence, Kulsumbi also died.

The prosecution story was that Kulsumbi was living with her three children at Kusgaon in the Mahad Taluka, her husband being away in Natal (Africa) for the last seven or eight years. On account of the latter's absence the first accused looked after his brother's wife and children.

Agreeing with the unanimous opinion of the assessors, the Sessions Judge acquitted Gyasuddin of both the charges and convicted Yamini of the second charge only.

In giving benefit of Section 562 Cr. P. Code to the widow (second accused), the Judge observed that she concealed the birth of the dead child of Kulsumbi by secretly burying it, because the child was born of illegitimate union. However, she did this not for her own benefit but that of Kulsumbi to conceal the latter's shame from people of the village.

## KHADI MOSQUITO CURTAIN

There are hundreds and thousands of habitual Khadi wearers in Bombay and outside, who regularly use Khaddar in almost all their clothing requirements. But on a very close inquiry it is found that in household articles such as matresses, mosquito curtains, matresses covers, pillows and carpets Khadi is not used. Those who really desire to be out and out pure Khadi wearers should take stock of their household articles and atonce get rid of articles of mill made cloth.

It has been made possible to manufacture Khadi mosquito curtain cloth similar to mill made mosquito curtain cloth. In the ideal Khadi house displayed in the All-India Khadi Exhibition at the Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, Bombay, a Khadi mosquito curtain is seen. The texture of the cloth is porus and hence open to air and light. The price of such ready made mosquito curtain, 2-1|4 by 1-1|4 yards in length and width is Rs. 5-3-0 only.

# BAN ON LIQUOR SHOPS

### Improvement Trust Sub-Committee Urge It Should Continue

The report of the Sub-Committee of the Improvements Committee appointed to consider the Government's request to delete the prohibitory clause in the Trusts' leases against liquor shops says:—

The Improvement Trust decided in 1930 that no liquor shop should be allowed to be located in future on any property belonging to the Board and that no toddy or liquor should be allowed to be tapped or prepared on Improvement Trust lands, and in 1931 that the monthly tenancies be terminated and temporary leases already granted be not renewed on expiry, for keeping toddy or liquor shops on Improvement Trust estates.

The Government of Bombay, on reviewing these resolutions, deemed it advisable that the Improvement Trust Board should reconsider their policy on the ground that these decisions may possibly have an adverse effect on the price of the land.

At the meeting of the Sub-Committee held on the 10th April, the Municipal Commissioner, urged the inadvisability of deleting the prohibitory clause in respect of liquor shops as suggested by Government and pointed out the various difficulties arising out of such a procedure.

The Sub-Committee have now recommended to the Corporation that in view of the practical and legal difficulties pointed out by the Commissioner, it is not advisable to remove the clause inserted in the leases of the Trust plots prohibiting the sale, manufacture, tc., of toddy or liquor thereon, and that as regards the temporary leases, in view of the fact that there are only a few such tenants who still continued their trade on Trust premises in defiance of the orders served on them to vacate the premises, the Commissioner be requested to forthwith terminate their monthly tenancies and not renew their temporary leases on their expiry, and that His Worship the Mayor be requested to inform Government in reply to their letter of the orders passed.

Mr. Meyer Nissim, in his minute of dissent attached to the report, said that he was strongly of opinion that the prohibitory clause in respect of liquor shops should be deleted from future leases. He realised the complications this might lead to, but he did not think that the difficulties were insurmountable.

## OPPORTUNITY FOR MIDDLE CLASS PEOPLE

It is often urged by middle-class people and others, that Khadi is dearer than mill cloth. And hence they generally prefer to buy Indian Mill cloth to Khadi.

Such a preference to mill cloth shows a wrong conception and poor understanding of the fundamentals of the national economics and Khadi industry. Still, however, in order to make Khadi within the easier reach of middle class people, the management of the All-India Khadi Exhibition, have arranged to sell ready-made Khadi articles at several stalls in the Exhibition.

For instance, a person desiring to have a Khadi shirt or coat, buys cheap Khadi at annas six or eight per yard and pays almost double the costs of tailoring than the original cost of Khadi. But, if he buys ready-made Khadi articles from the stalls of the Exhibition, naturally it will cost him twenty-five to forty per cent less than the original price. The main underlying fact behind this is that ready-made articles are prepared in a large stock and hence their cheapness.

Therefore, the stalls of ready-made articles at the All-India Khadi Exhibition afford a good opportunity to middle class, salaried people, who cannot afford to buy Khadi on account of its so-called heavy prices.

## *ALL-INDIA KHADI EXHIBITION*

The All India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road is open from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and 2 p.m. to 9 p m on Saturdays and Sundays.

Entrance fees for adults As. /2/ and for children under twelve Anna 1.

Major F. Tyamns, the Director of Civil Aviation, India, arrived in Rangoon, yesterday evening from Akyab inspecting the Air Force landing grounds.


Pure, Swadeshi & Scientifically Prepared.

**AMBLA OIL**

We have been able to prepare the REAL AMBLA OIL, scientifically based on Till Oil in accordance with Ayurvedic principles after months of great efforts and heavy expenditure.

We strongly recommend its use as it is the best

**BRAIN TONIC HIGHLY BENEFICIAL TO EYES**

It is quite easy for any one to produce cheap oils, prepared from rotten & dry Ambla boiled in colour and fragranced with essence; but such a costly and scientific preparation is rare.

Always search for real merits and not outward appearance.

Price: 1|4 Lb. 0-7-0, 1|2 Lb. 0-13-0, 1 Lb. 1-8-0, & 1-1|2 Lb. 2-0-0.

MEDICINE DEPARTMENT.

SHOORJI VALLABHDAS SWADESHI BAZAAR, LTD.

ZAVERI BAZAR, BOMBAY 2.

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All That is Best In Life Assurance

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**BOMBAY LIFE OFFERS VERY ATTRACTIVE TERMS OF COMMISSION TO AGENTS**

It *must* pay to take up an Agency of BOMBAY LIFE

Apply for terms either to Head Office, or Branches or Chief Agencies.

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RECUPERATIVE TONIC

OF

OUTSTANDING MERIT

**LECIVIN**

CONTAINS.

Malt, Lecithin,

Cinchona Extractives and Vitamins

**BENGAL CHEMICAL, CALCUTTA**

Bombay Agents: ORIENT DRUG AGENCY, Princess Street.

The finest Bicycle value you can get

— B.S.A

Choose a quality bicycle—a B.S.A. and to be sure you are buying a genuine B.S.A. Bicycle look for the Piled Arms Trade Mark on the steering head, rear mudguard, hubs, cranks, chain and free wheel, etc. It is your guarantee of satisfaction.

WELLINGTON CYCLE & MOTOR Co.,
313, Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.



WAKE UP YOUR LIVER BILE—

WITHOUT CALOMEL

And You'll Jump Out of Bed in the Morning Feeling Great

If you wake up in the morning feeling sour and depressed, entirely lacking in vim and vigour, don't swallow a lot of salts, mineral water, oil or harsh purgatives and expect them to make you suddenly sweet and buoyant and full of sunshine.

They can't do it. They only move the bowels and a mere movement doesn't get at the cause. The real reason for your run down feeling is your liver. It should pour out two pints of liquid bile into your bowels daily.

If this bile is not flowing freely, your food doesn't digest. It just decays in the bowels. Your stomach is filled with gas. You have a thick, bad taste and your breath is foul, skin often breaks out in blemishes. Your head aches and you feel down and out. Your whole system is poisoned.

It takes those good, old CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS to get these two pints of bile flowing freely and make you feel "tip top". They contain wonderful, harmless, gentle vegetable extracts especially effective when it comes to making the bile flow freely.

But don't ask for liver pills. Ask for Carter's Little Liver Pills. Always look for the name Carter's Little Liver Pills on the Red Package Label.



Reward Rs. 500

Mahatta Pradatta Miraculous Herb The mere sight of it cures atonce serious scorpion bites and the bites of hornets and bees also. Cured laks of sufferers and keeps it for hundreds of years and its efficiency is unaffected Price Re. 1 per root. Reward of Rs. 500 if proved fallible. B. Brij Nandan Shahai, B.A.B.L., Advocate of Patna High Court writes. "It can be used for curing hundreds. It is an innocent herb and deserves public patronage".

Vaidyaraj Akhil Kishore Ram,
P.O. Katrisarai, No. 22 (Gaya).



It is given to the Atank Nigrah Pills to revive hopes of Life among those who look aged though young.

A Leading Tonic

Rupee One per tin (32 Pills)

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
Jamnagar—Kathiawar
Bombay Branch: Kalbadevi Road.



BIRTH CONTROL

Doctors and Educated classes of all provinces of India, after continued use of F. P. Pills comparingly calling the best of all Drugs, country made or foreign as it effectively postpones conception, keeping menses normal and health sound. 4 months Pills Rs. 2-4. Details free from:—

Dr. M. BOSE
B.A., M.D.H., B.L.
Parbatipur, (Bengal)


# JAIPUR DURBAR'S CLAIM TO KHETRI PARGANA

## Historical Points Raised In Inquiry

(From Our Correspondent)
JAIPUR, April 29.

The cases of Khetri, Khandela and Patan have concluded before the Committee of Inquiry, appointed for the purpose of investigating certain questions arising out of a report submitted by Mr. C. U. Wills, C.I.E., I.C.S. retired and which commenced its work on March 5. The Committee has been adjourned until September 1, after which it will resume its work.

MAIN CONTENTIONS

The main contentions on behalf of Khetri were that the Jaipur Durbar had never acquired any lease of the paragana from any Moghal mansabdar; that the lease even if taken had never been renewed by the Emperor Shah Alam and Madhoji of Scindia, and that Khetri consequently had a better title to the paragana than the Jaipur Durbar

"GROSS INJUSTICE"

It was argued on behalf of the minor Raja of Khetri that Sir David Ochterlony had done a gross injustice to Khetri by increasing the tribute from Rs. 4,500 to Rs 41,000. The grant of 1822 had also been relied upon and it was stated that the Rani Mother of Khetri had full powers to make the grant, and that the Political Agent had also agreed to the proposal of making the grant to Khetri. It was further argued that Babai had not been resumed in 1818, but had been allowed to be retained by the Raja of Khetri.

WILLS' REPORT

According to Mr. Wills's report on land tenures and special, powers of the Thikanadars of certain estates of Jaipur, the paragana of Babai was resumed in 1818 and that the subsequent grant by the Rani Mother in 1822 was absolutely invalid on account of the Rani Regent not being legally authorised to do that. But Mr. Wills has recommended that Babai should be allowed to be retained by the Raja of Khetri, but the mining rights of this Thikana should be confiscated by the Durbar.

CONDITIONS OF TENURE

Thus the Committee has determined the tenure on which the Raja of Khetri holds the taluk of Babai and has also, in regard to the Thikanas of Handela and Patan, investigated the three questions at issue. After the 1st September the Committee will inquire in detail into the three questions in regard to Uniara, Seekar and Panchpana-Dinghana including Khetri.

EQUAL OPPORTUNITY

In order to give the Thikanas whose cases have already been considered and gone into, an equal opportunity for the production of written arguments with those whose cases will be taken up for discussion by the Committee after 1st September, the Thikanas of Khandela, Patan and Khetri (in relation to Babai's case) will also be permitted to produce certified copies of additional documentary evidence, if any before 1st September next and will, if the additional evidence produced is deemed to be of sufficient importance, be allowed hearing in regard to it.

NOT BINDING

To prevent any possibility of misunderstanding it has been expressly notified in the Jaipur State Gazette that the views, statements and recommendations embodied in Mr. Wills's report are in no way binding upon His Highness the Maharaja. That report, therefore, in no way limits the scope of the investigations or recommendations of the Committee in respect of the three issues referred for their consideration.

COMPENSATION QUESTION

The Committee has to investigate the questions, whether compensation should, or should not, be given for any future reduction in the legitimate income of any Thikana attributable to any extension of the Customs Cordon which the Committee may recommend: if such compensation is to be given, on what principles should it be assessed. It is required by the Committee that a signed statement of such Thikanas receipts and expenditure should be submitted for the last 20 years from Sambat 1970 to 1989, both years inclusive.

"OBJECTIONABLE"

It may be mentioned here that the above inquiry is the sequel to the report of Mr. Wills about the Thikanadars of Jaipur, which he submitted to the Durbar after a year's scrutiny of the old records of Jaipur connected with the Thikanas. The Thikanadars are anxious to safeguard their interests and maintaining 'their 'status quo,' and consider the presence of Mr. Wills on the Inquiry Committee as constitutionally objectionable.

# ADMINISTRATION OF JAIPUR STATE

## Constitution Of Council Of State

(From Our Correspondent.)
JAIPUR, April 29

In supersession of the constitution of the higher administration of the Jaipur State published in the press in the month of February changes have come into force with effect from April 27. The administration shall be conducted as usual by His Highness the Maharaja with the assistance of a Council of State consisting of the Maharaja as the President Lt.-Col. Sir H. E. St. John, Vice-President, Rao Bahadur Thakur Narendra Singh of Jobner, Education Member, Rai Bahadur Pandit Amar Nath Atal, Finance Member, Rai Bahadur Pandit Seetla Prasad Bajpai, Judicial Member, Thakur Hari Singh of Achrol, Home Member and Khan Bahadur Chaudhari Mohamed Deen, Revenue Member.

The Jagir Inquiry Committee, Arms and ammunitions, correspondence with the Resident, with the exception of that relating to extradition and judicial interrogatories and summonses which will be conducted by the Judicial Member, and the Secretariat have been included in His H'ghness' reserved Departments under the charge of the Vice-President. The Vice-President will in addition to disposing of the work of His Highness' Reserved Departments under His H'ghness' authority, exercise general supervision over all the Council Departments.

# GENERAL RAIN IN ASSAM

## Thunderstorms Experienced In Bengal & Kashmir

POONA, May 1.

Associated with thunderstorms there has been nearly general rain in Assam and local rain in Bengal and Kashmir, while a few falls have occurred in Bihar and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts of rainfall are as follows:—

Mymensingh one and a half inches; Burdwan three-quarters; Berrampore, Bogra, Sibsagar, Cherrapunji a half; Dhubri, Silcher, Shillong, Tezpur, Darjeeling, Narayanganj a quarter; Sonamarg one; Dras three-quarters; Srinagar a quarter; Coimbatore one and a half; Madura, Salem one; Kodaikanal a quarter.

Forecast: Thundershowers will occur locally in Assam, Bengal and Burma and at a few stations in south Madras and in Kashmir. —A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 1st May 1934.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours plus 080 inches

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 82.6 degrees

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 76.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs 90.2 degrees 0.2 (above normal)

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs 77.0 degrees 0.8 (below normal)

Relative humidity at 8 a.m. 73 per cent

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 3 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 119 miles

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 16 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 3

Weather remarks: Variable sky

Official Barometer Reading dated 1-5-34.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 85.5 deg F. a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.11 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.89 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

# GHOSE'S RECORD BROKEN

## Bengali Remains In Water For 33 Hours With Legs Manacled

CALCUTTA, April 30.

Fresh swimming endurance records have been put up.

Motilal Das with legs manacled by the Assistant Commissioner of Police, remained in water for 33 hours beating previous record of Ghose by 8 hours 50 minutes. Das is quite fit. He came out of water at 6 this evening.

R. Master, who also entered water with Motilal Das with his hands shackled came out at 4/20 a.m.

Sabitri Khandalawala aged 8, established a record by remaining in Cornwalis Square Tank for 15 hours to-day, beating the 12-year old Bangalore girl, who recently swam for 12 hours.—A. P.

# ENGLAND'S NEXT CRICKET CAPT.

## Valentine Is Likely To Replace D. R. Jardine

I learn on good authority says A. E. R Gilligan in "News Chronicle" that Brian Valentine, the young Kent amateur, is likely to be asked to captain the England team in the coming matches with Australia and that the probable side for the first Test will be:

| | |
|---|---|
| Sutcliffe | B. H. Valentine |
| C. F. Walters | R. W. Robbins |
| Hammond | Larwood or |
| Mitchell (Yorks) | Nichols |
| Ames | Verity and |
| R. E. S. Wyatt | Clark |

This is a well-balanced team in all departments. Notice that Mitchell takes Jardine's place as our No. 5 batsman.

But we must not forget that it is two months before the first Test match starts and the Selection Committee will not be chosen before next Thursday.

The M.C.C. who assured the Australian Board of Control at the end of the recent controversy that they would offer a warm welcome to their champions this summer, have already arranged a splendid reception for Woodfull and his team at Victoria Station on April 26.

I spoke to Lord Decies recently about the big luncheon which the British Sportsmen's Club is giving on April 30, and he told me that all the leading sportsmen want to offer the Australian team a magnificent send-off to their tour.

Over 500 members and friends are expected to be present at this luncheon at the Savoy Hotel.

FORGET IT!

Certain writers, I notice are trying to rekindle the embers of the recent controversy, and I think it is time to put a stop to it.

We in England want bygones to be bygones, and we cannot do better than follow the excellent lead given by the M.C.C.

# TAZIA SET ON FIRE

## "Four Persons Killed In Ghazipur Muharrum Riots"

ALLAHABAD, May 1.

The Commissioner of Benares has issued a communique giving details of the Gazipur Muhrrum riots which resulted in four persons being killed and several injured. He says that the communal tension prevailed since the Holi riots in last March and special police precautions were taken.

At midnight of April 24 tazia was suddenly attacked outside the City by a gang who managed to set it on fire and killed three Mahomedans and injured the fourth before police could be rushed to the scene. Subsequent processions were brought to a successful conclusion but on the night of April 25 two Muslims in the outlying village were assaulted and injured.

Stray assaults were committed in the city on the Hindus and one was killed and two injured.

The situation is now well under control and normal life is gradually being resumed. The situation is quiet and the assaults have ceased.—A.P.

DACOITS LOOT STALLS

RANGOON, May 1

Three stalls belonging to Indians were looted on Saturday night, near Moulemein station, by a party of dacoits armed with muzzle-loading guns and dahs.—A. P.

BIG HAUL OF "GANJA"

RANGOON, May 1

Three thousand and four hundred and eighty tolas of "Ganja" are reported to have been seized during a raid. Seven persons including a woman have been arrested.—A. P.


The ideal biscuit for the kiddies

These biscuits are made with Glaxo. Nourishing for Children. Favourites with all .....

Made by PEEK FREAN London

Agents:—Herbert, Son & Co., Ltd., Bombay & Calcutta; T. Motandas & Co., Opp. Boulton Market, Karachi; Parry & Co., Madras; Harperink Smith & Co., Ltd., Rangoon; Mr. J. H. B Fernando, 81-83, Chatham Street, Colombo, Ceylon.



"DYNAMIREN"

100 p.c. EFFECTIVE RESULTS
SMALLER DOSES
MODEST PRICE

BOMBAY STOCKISTS:—
Messrs. MAHASUKHLAL CHIMANLAL & CO.,
WHOLESALE CHEMISTS, Princess St.

A New Modified Hormone Product!
Restores YOUTH & VIRILITY!!
REDUCES SUPERFLUOUS FAT!!!

FRESH STOCKS Rs. 3/8 per bottle.
SEXOLINE CREME RE. 1/8 PER TUBE.

DYNAMIREN, (Berlin).
MUSSOOREE HILL.

KARNATAKA AURORA CREAM:—

A non-greasy toilet preparation that masters the hair and keeps the head cool and pleasant. This Preparation once used by anyone will be used always.

KARNATAKA SNOW:—

An Elegant toilet preparation which provides the best means of preserving the natural beauty and complexion.

CREMOR LIMONIS:—

The most popular hair dressing. A small quantity applied to the head imparts a very cooling and pleasant sensation and keeps the head cool for a long time.

Manufacturers:—

KARNATAKA CH. & PH. WORKS, LTD.
45, Princess Street BOMBAY, 2.

STOCKISTS AT DADAR:
BILL & COMPANY,
Dispensing Chemists & Druggists.
GENERAL STORES, MATUNGA,
G. I. P. Railway.


# Govt. Concession Wholly Insufficient

## Rajen Babu Says Pressure Is Being Put On Agriculturists To Pay Their Dues

RANCHI, April 30.

Babu Rajendra Prasad in a review of the progress of relief measures undertaken by his committee states:—

"Our work for meeting the scarcity of water is going ahead. We originally allotted provisionally Rs. 1,000,000 to this; but asked our officers to give us an estimate of minimum requirements. We asked our officers to proceed on the basis of absolute necessity and the figures which we have now received indicate that over and above what Government through District Boards and relief organisations are doing we need to sink some 2,500 new wells and repair or de-silt some 15,000 wells.

"Then there are tanks which are used to supply water to cattle and in some cases also to human beings. On the same basis some 1,000 of these need to be de-silted. The task is huge. We have asked our workers to sink as many new wells as they can before the rains and repair and de-silt as many wells as possible. Similar instructions have also been issued regarding de-silting of tanks.

"We have, of course, taken care to emphasise in all this work that the villagers concerned should also contribute at least their labour so that it might not be all a work of charity but something which they could feel as their own.

MIDDLE CLASS RELIEF.

"Another question which has engaged our attention has been the relief of what are termed middle classes. The Managing Committee decided to devote up to Rs. 5,000,000 to this item and appointed a sub-committee with Mr. S. M. Hafeez as convener to draw up a scheme. This item will naturally include supply of building materials at favourable rates and other forms of help may also be devised. The sub-committee has been asked to submit its report by 9th May so that the Managing Committee may finally fix up something by the middle of May.

"In the meantime, it has already been arranged to open shops for the sale of corrugated iron sheets, lime and cement and cement and Messrs. Bhanamul Gulzarimal are agreeable to do so on behalf of the committee in principal towns in the affected area. It is hoped that within the next 10 or 15 days the shops will begin to function.

Arrangements are also under contemplation for opening cheap grain shops in Champaran and Muzaffarpur Districts. The committee has decided to bear loss up to two lakhs of rupees on these shops.

"I received complaints at an early stage about the hardship which agriculturists feel in having to pay rent. Since then Government have announced that they would accept Government dues without penalty if paid by the time the June instalment falls due and they have also expressed a hope that similar concessions would be given by landlords to their tenants. To my mind, the Government concession was wholly insufficient to meet the situation, seeing that no fresh crop was expected before June next. But I am not sure that the benefit of even this limited concession has been passed on to the tenants.

PRESSURE TO PAY.

On the other hand I have received persistent complaints that pressure is being put upon them to pay up. I have written to the Bihar Landholders Association and forwarded such individual complaints as have reached me to the Zamindars concerned. I know that only individual complaints have come to me and for one that I have received there are hundreds which have not come to me. It is necessary, therefore, not to go by individual cases nor judge the hardship by reference to the number of such cases. It is essentially a matter in which the Zamindars have to take action calculated to reach all their affected tenants and not wait till each sufferer approaches them.

INDIVIDUAL COMPLAINTS.

For one thing such individual complaint is not possible. Tenants are not organised enough for that and any attempt to organise them may even when there is no justification for it be suspected and such suspicion may poison the sources of goodwill and mutual help which it should be the concern of all to foster at a time of such calamity. It requires courage, farsightedness, and above all sympathetic handling and I hope that landlords will rise to the occasion and prevent a situation which may well develop into something nasty.

"As a body interested in relief of sufferers from the earthquake, the Bihar Central Relief Committee is anxious to help in the maintenance of the best relations between both classes of suffers, landlords and tenants, but it cannot be forgotten that the former by the very nature of their position are more resourceful and better able to tide over the difficulty than the latter."—A. P.

In House of Commons at question time on Monday Sir P. Cunliffe Lister said he was not aware of a further increase in Japanese cotton goods in Ceylon. He added that whole question of Japanese imports was receiving careful consideration, and it would be most unfortunate to make any statement now.

Action is being considered and a statement will be made as soon as possible.

# CITY & SUBURBS

## LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

### To-day

Hindu: Adhik Vaishak Vad 3( 1999.
Muslim: Muharram 17, 1353.
Parsi: Avan 28, 1303.
Sunrise: 6h. 11m.
Sunset: 7h. 1m.
High Water: 0-57, 14-12.
Low Water: 7-19, 20-18.
Municipal Standing Committee, 4-10 p.m.
The All India Khadi Exhibition at Vanita Vishram Hall, Sandhurst Road, open from 4 p.m. to 9 p.m. on week days and 2 p.m. to 9 p.m. on Saturdays and Sundays.
Entrance fees for adults 0-2-0, for Children under twelve 0-1-0.

THURSDAY, May 3

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.
Prize distribution of Fort and Proprietory High School, Sir C. J. Hall, 5-30 p.m. Sjt. K. M. Zaveri presiding.

FRIDAY, May 4.

Bombay Vigilance Association, annual general meeting, Secretariat, 6 p.m.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS.

"Master of Wisdom" will be the subject of a public lecture followed by Questions and Answers to be delivered at the Hall of The United Lodge of Theosophist, Jehangir Wadia Building, 51 Esplanade Road, Fort, to-day, (Wednesday) at 6-15 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE.

Superscribed Mails for Laurenzo Marquis and South Africa per S. S. "Inchanga" via Dhanushkodi and Colombo will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 6-30 p.m. on Friday the 4th instant.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

The N. Y. K. Steamer "Hakodate Maru" left Kobe for Bombay via ports of all on the 30th April and is expected to arrive here on or about 26th May.

REMITTANCES TO THE BRITISH TREASURY.

(In pounds sterling.)

Sterling purchased in India during the week ending the 28th April 1934 992,000; from 1st April 1934 to 28th April 1934 4,801,000.

## 6 MONTHS' JAIL FOR FORGERY

Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia at the Criminal Sessions of the High Court sentenced Joseph Braz Pereira "an Indian Christian youth of 27, to 6 months" R.I. on the jury unanimously finding him guilty of forgery, and cheating.

The accused was a clerk in the G.I.P Railway Employees' Death Benefit Fund. It was part of his duty to make out cheques for those to whom payments had to be made. Accordingly he wrote out a cheque for Rs. 5 in favour of one Dr. Kirpekar, and after having it signed by the manager he altered the figure to Rs. 50 and cashed the cheque at the coaching office at Victoria Terminus.

The jury, while unanimously finding the accused guilty, recommended him for leniency in view of his youthful age and in consideration of the fact that he had made good the amount.

The accused's counsel also pleaded for leniency, stating that the accused's aged father was murdered in April, and he had now an aged mother and seven sisters depending on him.

Mr. R. J. Kolah appeared for the prosecution. Mr M K Azad with Mr. U. V. Desai, instructed by Mr. S. R. Chari, defended the accused.

UNITED LODGE OF THEOSOPHISTS

Jehangir Wadia Building,
51, Esplanade Road, Fort,

"MASTERS OF WISDOM"

Public Lecture followed by Questions & Answers.
Wednesday, 2nd May, 6-15 p.m.

ALL CORDIALLY INVITED
No Fees. No Collections.

## DAILY AMUSEMENTS

PATHE—"The Way to Love". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL—"Fugitive Lovers". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL—"Christopher Strong". Daily at 5, 7-30 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Prem Pariksha". Time as usual.
MINERVA—"Chandidas". Daily at 5-30 & and 10-30 p.m.
WEST-END—"Seeta". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-15 p.m.
PALACE—"Peg O' My Heart." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EXCELSIOR—"I loved a Woman". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m
ROXY—"This is the Life". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
CARLTON—"Central Airport". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Nana". Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
GLOBE—"Turki-Sher". Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
EDWARD—"The Big Cage." Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
KOHINOOR—"What! No Beer?" Time as usual.

## TO-DAY ON RADIO

6-30 a.m. Commercial Bulletin. 12-0 noon Selection of Indian music. 1 p.m Bombay market.
5 p.m. European Ladies' Hour, talk by Beth on Household hints. 5-30 p.m. Relay of music from Regal Cinema. 6-30 p.m. Educational Hour. Legal Status of Women. By Miss Shanta Trivedi (in Marathi) 7 p.m. South Indian Selected Music. 7-30 p.m. Instrumental Music. 8 p.m. Commercial News. 9 p.m. News in Hindi. 9-15 p.m. Weather Report and News Bulletin. Newsreel, A Weekly Commentary by A. G. A. Norman. The Radio Reporter. (in English) 9-45 p.m. Hotel Majestic Famous Ben Band. Chamber Concert. 11 p.m. Close down.

## Empire Broadcasting

7-15 p.m. Time Signal from Big Tom (St. Paul's Cathedral, London). News Bulletin.
7-30 p.m. A pianoforte interlude
7-45 p.m. Hastings Municipal Orchestra.
8-30 p.m. London Bridge, a tale of seven ages
9 p.m. From the Musical Comedies.
10 p.m. Scotland To-day, talk.
10-15 p.m. B. B. C. Dance Orchestra.
10-30 p.m. News Bulletin.
10-45 p.m. Musical Story of the Waltz a programme of gramophone records.

## Response To Governor's Appeal

RS. 1,000 RECEIVED TOWARDS FUND FOR AMBULANCE COMPETITIONS.

At the annual general meeting of the Bombay Provincial Centre of the St. John Ambulance Association held at Government House on the 23rd April last, His Excellency, Lord Brabourne, in the course of his address as President of the Association, expressed a hope that it might be possible to hold the next All-India Ambulance Competitions in Bombay in 1936, subject to the necessary funds for the purpose being collected meanwhile by the Provincial Centre, and he appealed for public support to assist that object.

In response to this appeal His Excellency has just received an anonymous donation of Rs. 1,000, which he has decided to utilise as the nucleus of a Special Fund for the above purpose.

The All-India Ambulance Competitions have in previous years been held in Calcutta, Lahore and Gwalior, and it is anticipated that the choice of Bombay as the venue of the next Competitions will prove a great stimulus to ambulance work in this city.

## Set Up Commercial University

An Ajmer correspondent wires the following resolutions passed by the Maheshwari Conference before it concluded its session:—

Several resolutions on social reforms were passed. Amongst the other important resolutions were the establishment of a commercial university, sympathy with Mahatma Gandhi's Untouchability agitation and protest against the White Paper and Communal Award and the Ottawa Pact.

The next sessions will be held in the United Provinces.

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## GOVERNMENT ART EXAMINATIONS

### List Of Successful Candidates

The following are the names of successful candidates in the Government of Bombay art examinations held at Bombay centre in March and April, 1934:—

ADVANCED EXAMINATION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING.

R B Kelkar, G R Kortoor, S D Chavda, B B Bhargav, R V Nerurkar, K C Subedar, L G Mahajan, B N Poncholy, N N Patkar, W N Ranade, L Rajpoot, J K Thaker, S K Thosar, N K Mulley, V S Gadgil, M S Joshi, M S Satwalekar, K K Jeswal, S S Kher, S R Chavan, S P Kabnurkar, C M Pradhan, B D Smart, J V Patel, Gulam Jelani Abdul Rahim, S A H Hussaini, R V Shanghavi, Miss G S Shete, K K Kelkar, Miss A R Mucadam, Miss M S Rajadhyaksha, S S Froze, D A Pathare, V. R Addanki, D B Anand, J Bajpayee, H G Mhatre, Miss N B Motiwala, Miss G D Navalkar, S P Kakre, T A Chorghade, and H S Khot.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN DRAWING AND PAINTING

J B Shah, S G Lad, R S Sawardekar, Y K Shukla, Y D Merchant, J V Ubale, A V Van, S B Devarakonda, B R Rajadhyax, S H Syed, D B Jog, V G Paradkar, L R Pendharkar, P A Dhond, G S Garapkaar, V L Bandekar, V R Kothadia, S Y Malak, S B Deshaprabhu, and C V Karadgi.

ADVANCED EXAMINATION IN MODELLING.

N G Navelkar, R G Baste, Miss Y A Amre, and R G Chemburkar.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN MODELLING

G B Bandivdekar, V K Paruiekar.

DRAWING TEACHERS' EXAMINATION.

First Class:—B B Shirgaokar, and H S Jani.

Second Class:—S H Chitari, S H Shahane, T H Thaker, N B Kulkarni, V M Goliwadekar, A M Patel, R T Gudi, V M Bhogte, N G Badigar, and Miss S Lawrie.

Third Class:—V G Deshpande, S G Sangam, S R Joshi, B R Khandelwal, T R Hota, M M Solegaonkar, S K Datar, M M Gupta, M G Joshi, Miss R Joseph, K M Keshwara, R V Carpenter, K K Bhatia, Miss S D Lalkaka, Miss M D'Souza, Miss L Mendes, N M J Shaikh, V M Gokhale, I P Akki, N R Sangit, P C Purohit, N V Paranjpye, S Y Rege, Miss P B Engineer, S M Vaidya, and S N Ghonasgi.

ADVANCED EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

R S Reuben, N V Kothari, S M Dhuramdhar, S P Satsangi, K Jayatissa, J D Shastri, P N Dutt, V. K Ghokhale, M H Koli, B D Vaze, S S Reuben, G P Nipane, B J Joshi, S V Wagale, D V Taraporewalla, M P Ghoting, S R Balsporia, J D Bedekar, A David, D N Dhar, and S J Shahani.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION IN ARCHITECTURE.

J L Vaz, S K Joglekar, G C Sharma, M H Belavgi, G H Chemburkar, R G Chawla, G N Baxi, M V Anandkar, L K Nandwana, B D Mhatre, G R Ranade, D N Dudwadkar, and C D Sharma.

## OFFSHOOT OF DADAR MURDER CASE

As an offshoot of the Dadar Murder case in which Henry Zaoba Salwe and his cousin Shevantibai were recently sentenced to be hanged, one of the prosecution witnesses, Isaac Evans Patole was put up before Mr. Justice N. J. Wadia and a common jury at the High Court Sessions on Tuesday to take his trial on three charges.

The charges are:—(1) That the accused, on or about 19th September last, dishonestly retained gold ornaments and clothes belonging to the complainant Eruchshaw Taraporewalla, and his deceased wife Mrs. Freny Taraporewalla. (2) That he voluntarily assisted in concealing the property and (3) that he destroyed the evidence of murder by burning the blood-stained clothes of Salwe and Shevantibai, the two accused in that case.

The case is proceeding.

## TREASURY BILLS SALES

Tenders for Rs. 1 1/2 crores of three months' Treasury Bills were opened on Tuesday, the 1st inst. Total amount offered was Rs. 3,76,00,000. Tenders at Rs. 99-7-9 and above were accepted in full, and those at Rs. 99-7-6 received approximately 71 per cent. Lower tenders were rejected. The total amount of accepted tenders was Rs. 1,50,00,000 and the average rate Rs. 2-1-7 per annum.

Tenders for three months' Bills to the amount of Rs. 1,50,00,000 will be received on Tuesday, the 8th inst. Successful tenderers should make payment of the amount of accepted tenders on Friday, the 11th inst. Other conditions are as usual.

# MUSLIM FATALLY STABBED

### Police Scour City For Alleged Assailant

A man, alleged to be a 'mawali,' is reported to have stabbed two Muslims with a big knife, as a result of an altercation, one of the two injured persons had with him, on Sunday night.

Mohomed Abdulla, one of the injured persons, was rushed to the J.J. Hospital after the stabbing incident, and was found to have received fatal stab-wounds, as a result of which he died in the Hospital, shortly after admission.

The other injured man was allowed to go after dressing his wounds.

It appears that Mohamed Abdulla (deceased), who was employed in a teashop at Kolsa Mholla, on the fatal night, went with a friend Usman Sadat to see one of their acquaintances, a liquor-shopkeeper, who, it is alleged, was being harassed by the 'mawali.'

On meeting the 'mawali' it is said Usman Sadat asked him why he was harassing the liquor-dealer, when it is alleged, the man suddenly struck Usman with a large knife in the back.

When the deceased, Mohamed tried to stop any further assault, it is alleged the 'mawali' turned on him and stabbed him right through the right side of the chest.

The 'mawali' took to his heels soon after with his knife.

The dying declaration of the deceased Mohomed was taken.

At the inquest on Tuesday, the elder brother of the deceased gave evidence, and deposed that his brother, while in hospital, was still conscious, though restless, and told the witness that one Siddik had stabbed him. The witness did not know who Siddik was.

The Police are scouring the City for the suspect.

The Coroner had adjourned the inquest to 11th May to enable police to investigate the case still further, as they "have not been able to fully."

## RENT, FARMING FOR BOMBAY

### Municipal Commissioner's Unfavourable View

A meeting of the Improvement Trust Committee was held at the Corporation Hall on Tuesday at 4-10 in the evening to consider various questions, the chief among them being the question of giving of municipal buildings on rent-farming contracts. The view held by the Municipal Commissioner, amplified from past experience, was that the business was not very lucrative and that contractors would not be prepared to take up this kind of work unless they got a good margin of profit. To this extent the Municipality stood to lose by going in for rent-farming.

A DIFFICULTY.

On the other hand by dealing with rent-farming contractors, instead of tenants direct, the likelihood of bad debts was not altogether avoided. A serious difficulty in dealing with such contractors was that if the annual rental exceeded Rs. 2,000 a suit for ejectment of the rent-farmer has to be filed in the High Court.

PRESENT SYSTEM IS BEST.

In view of these circumstances, he was of opinion that it would not be advantageous to the Municipality to go in for rent-farming of their lands and buildings, and that the present system was on the whole the best in the interests alike of the tenants and the Municipality.

The Committee empowered the Municipal Commissioner to deal with the matter as he considered it advisable and his report was forwarded to the Improvements Committee for information.

It was also resolved that the Rules governing the appointment of the Mayor of the Corporation be adopted 'mutatis mutandis' for the appointment of the Chairman of the Improvements' Committee.

## AROUND THE CITY COURTS

Mystery was believed to surround the death of Jivandas Parsotam, a middle-aged Hindu and an employee in a Ghee shop, whose body was found lying on the pavement on the Masjid Bunder Road on Monday night. But deceased's son, Benubhai Jivandas did not suspect foul-play and it is stated that deceased died of heart failure. No inquest was found to be necessary.

## BOMBAY PRARTHANA SAMAJ

### Sixty-five Years of Religious And Moral Instruction

The Bombay Prarthana Samaj completed its 65th year on the 1st of April 1932. The Samaj was established on 31st March 1867 for the spiritual worship of the one true God in place of the worship of different gods and goddesses in the form of images. Its purpose and principles are the same as those of the Brahma Samaj estalished by Raja Ram Mohan Roy in Calcutta in 1828. Since its establishment the members of the Prarthana Samaj have been endeavouring in their own humble way to live up to its ideal and to spread its message in the country for the last 65 years.

The 65th Anniversary of the Samaj was celebrated from Saturday the 26th March 1932 to Sunday the 3rd April 1932. The Opening Service was conducted by Mr. V. S. Sohoni On Sunday the 27th there was a special Divine Service for the children of the Sunday School. In the afternoon the annual Social Gathering of the Sunday School was held, Mr. K. K. Suntoke presiding. The evening service was conducted by Mr. P. R. Javere who preached a sermon on the need of world peace. On the 28th March Mr. N. R. Phatak B.A. delivered an address in Marathi on Karl Marx and Vedanta, Mr. D. G. Vaidya presiding. On the 29th Prof. R. Pratapgiri delivered an address in English on Progress and Religion. On Thursday the 31st March Mrs. Indirabai Gadre B.A. conducted Divine Service for ladies when there was a good gathering. In the evening the same day Mr. A. N. Kavi conducted Divine Service in Gujarati and preached a sermon on Harmony of Worship. The 1st of April (Friday, Falgun Vadya Ekadashi) was the Principal Day of the Anniversary. Early in the morning before 6 a.m. members of the Samaj, men and women, gathered in the Mandir and had Bhajan for an hour and a half.

At the end of the year 1931-32 there were 194 members on the roll. Of these 52 were mofussil members. 142 members were living in Bombay and its suburbs. We have 52 lady members.

The Subodha Patrika, the organ of the Samaj, has done the work of carrying the message of the Samaj to the general public for the last 59 years. It has mainly occupied itself with the discussion of religious, moral and social topics with the object of laying before the public the highest spiritual, moral and social ideals, and propagating the broad principles of pure monotheism. But the Patrika has an uphill work to do in fighting against the dead weight of age-long conservatism in social and religious matters; and having never pandered to popular prejudices, it has always unfortunately lacked recognition from the public for whose weal it is striving, with the result that it has as yet never attained a self-supporting footing.

The Sunday School, the Arya Mahila Samaj and the Ram Mohan High School are all conducted by the Prarthana Samaj.

## WATER DISPUTE LEADS TO BLOWS

### But Was There Anything Else Behind It?

That it takes but very little time to come from words to blows was once again demonstrated by an incident which occurred in a building on Bazargate Street on Sunday morning. The scuffle arose out of a dispute about water—and soon there was fluid of a different colour streaming down the faces of the two combatants.

The fact that the third-floor does not get water unless the second-floor tap is closed is responsible for the perpetual state of irritation and impatience the third floor people are in. It appears that, on Sunday morning, one of the latter went downstairs for his bath. Unfortunately, the bath-room was at that time occupied by who has his home on the second floor. Already rendered cantakerous by the scarcity of water on his own storey, the third floor gentleman seems to have grown terribly annoyed at A's refusal to come out of the bath-room and is alleged to have thrown a few charcoal pieces inside. This brought the wronged one outside and in a few minutes the two were found to be measuring each other's strength. In the heat of their excitement the two gentlemen seem to have completely forgotten that they cannot make a boxing ring out of other people's houses. Most unceremoniously they entered the room of an innocent neighbour and many a fragile utensil fell a victim to their blind fury. The lady of the house is now almost in tears over the irreparable damage done to her precious kitchen apparatus.

# JUDGMENT IN TRADE MARK DISPUTE

### Right To It Cannot Be Acquired Until Vendible Article Is Put In Market, Says Justice Wadia

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE, BOMBAY.
ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 786 of 1933.
Anglo-Indian Drug & Chemical Company .. Plaintiffs.
v.
Swastik Oil Mills, Limited Defendants.

The Plaintiffs are a firm carrying on business in Bombay as manufacturers and sellers of drugs and chemical preparations, perfumes and toilet requisites. They carry on business under various names, including the name of "Kathiawar Trading Company". They alleged in the plaint that their certain toilet preparations were sold under their trademark "No. 777", and had acquired very wide reputation and commanded extensive sale in India and in other places. The Defendants are a company registered in Bombay whose principal business is to manufacture various kinds of oils and their by-products, such as, soap, etc.

PLAINTIFF'S ALLEGATIONS.

The Plaintiffs complained that the Defendants had recently manufactured soap and put the same on the market under their mark "No. 777"; the Plaintiffs further stated that the object of the Defendants in so stamping their washing bar soap was to trade on the reputation enjoyed by the Plaintiffs' goods bearing "No. 777". They also complained that the putting of the said mark "No. 777" by the Defendants on their washing soap was calculated to deceive the purchasers into the belief that their washing soap was the soap of the Plaintiffs' manufacture. The Plaintiffs prayed for an injunction restraining the Defendants from selling their bar soap with the figure "777" and for costs of the suit.

FIRST IN INDIA.

The Defendants denied the Plaintiffs' claim to restrain them from using the said "No. 777" on their washing bar soap; they maintained that they were the first to manufacture and sell in Bombay and other parts of India bar soap with the mark "777". The Defendants denied that in so doing, they were trading on the reputation enjoyed by the Plaintiffs with reference to their goods bearing "No. 777". The Defendants contended that their bar soap was known as "Swastik Soap".

TRADE MARKS LAW.

The Suit came for hearing before Mr. Justice Wadia who delivered judgment on the 20th April, dismissing the Suit with costs.

His lordship held that in England the law relating to trademarks had been modified since 1875; the English Statutes provide for the registration of trademarks by owners. There is no such legislation in India which gives the statutory title to owners of trade-marks. The rules of the English Common Law in what are called "Passing off Actions" are generally followed and rights and liabilities in connection with trade-marks are determined by reference to the Common Law.

IN ENGLAND AND INDIA.

In England, trade-mark is registered not only for a particular article, but for a class of goods under which that article falls; and if any one else attempted to put on the market goods which could be included in that class the Registrar might refuse to register the second trade-mark. In India the right to use a particular trade-mark is confined to the article to which it is affixed but it is open to the Plaintiffs to establish by evidence that the particular trade-mark has been so identified and associated with the plaintiffs' products that their name would suggest itself to the purchaser on seeing it.

His lordship also held that the acquisition of an exclusive right to a trade-mark in connection with an article of commerce cannot entitle the owner of that right to prohibit use by others of such mark in connection with goods of a totally different character. His lordship held on the evidence that the Defendants first manufactured washing bar soap in August 1932. The Plaintiffs' "Keti Turkish Bath Soap" under "No. 777" was first put on the market long after that time and the Plaintiffs' bar soap was not manufactured until after the suit. His lordship also held that there was nothing in the evidence to show that the defendants' bar soap is sold by the "No. 777" on the market.

NO RIGHT ESTABLISHED.

His lordship held that a trade-mark must be applied to goods offered for sale as in "Maxwell v Hogg", L.R.2, CH. 307, Cairns L. J. has observed at 314 that "all the definitions which have been given in this Court (meaning the Court of Equity) of the nature of the right to protection in the case of trade-marks, seem to me to be opposed to the idea that protection can be given where there has been no sale or offering for sale, of the articles to which the name is to be attached". The learned Judge states with approval a passage from Lord Westbury's judgment in "M'Andrew v. Bassett", 4 De, G. J. & S. 380, and goes on to state that the property in word or name or any other trade-mark cannot be acquired, until the vendible article is put upon the market, for "no property can be acquired except through the process of sale, or offering for sale in the market. No case was cited by Counsel for the Plaintiffs to support the Plaintiffs' claim to a right in the trade-mark in respect of an article which had not been produced much less sold by them in the market. His lordship held that the Plaintiffs cannot in law claim property in "No. 777" in gross, for it has been held that there can be no property in a trade-mark apart from the goods of which it has become the symbol.

DISMISSED WITH COSTS.

The Defendants' use of "No. 777" on their bar soaps is therefore not an infringement of the Plaintiffs' trade-mark "No. 777" and the Plaintiffs are not entitled to the injunction which they claim.

His lordship dismissed the Plaintiffs' suit with costs.

Mr. Bahadurji and Mr. Daphtary instructed by Messrs. Ardeshir Hormusji Dinshaw & Co., appeared for the Plaintiffs.

Mr. J. H. Vakil and Mr. Munshi instructed by Messrs. Madhavji & Co., appeared for the Defendants.

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BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934

# CONGRESS CONTROL ESSENTIAL

The Viceroy's decision not to extend the life of the present Legislative Assembly will lend added interest to the Swarajists' Conference that is to be held at Ranchi to-day. It will not only make the question of Council entry the most engrossing one at the conference but will intensity the interest in the larger question of the precise relation between the Swaraj Party and the Congress. One view on this subject is that the Party should work "under the auspices of the Congress," that is to say, with the full moral support of the Congress but without any control of that body. The Party, it is suggested, should function somewhat like the All-India Spinners' Association. The other view is that the Party should be almost like a sub-committee of the Congress, fully controlled by that body in respect of the general policy of the Party, the latter having full discretion only in the carrying out of that policy or in all matters of detail. Whichever view may prevail at the Ranchi conference, the last word on the question, we believe, will not have been said till the All-India Congress Committee meets and expresses its own views on the whole subject.

### *Utterly Untenable*

The first of the two views stated above is, to our mind, utterly untenable and will not serve the interests either of the Congress or the Swaraj Party. If the Party is to be independent of Congress control, its policy may drift considerably from that of the Congress till its pretence to work under the auspices of the Congress may be a deception and may compromise the honour and prestige of both the institutions. Moreover, if the Congress is not to control the Party, it cannot be reasonably expected to work actively for the Party's candidates at the elections. The "No-changers," who now form a large majority, will not even go to the polls, being content only with not working against the Party. The electorate in general will be only lukewarm, if not suspicious, towards a Party that shirks Congress control and is for all practical purposes different from the Congress. What chance has the Party in these circumstances? Though a few top leaders may be elected, the Party as a whole will make a poor show and thus bring discredit on itself and the Congress. It will then be tempted to make questionable alliances with other parties and questionable alterations in its own constitution. However, we need not further labour this point as there is little chance of the Congress consenting to a position in which they incur a responsibility without adequate power to see that the responsibility is duly discharged. And the Swaraj Party dare not ignore the wishes or the interests of the Congress and yet expect its support at the elections. Some of its leaders are reported to have suggested that so long as they retain the support of Gandhiji already pledged to them, Congress support must follow as a corollary. They should not be too confident about this. And Gandhiji himself, while rightly supporting the Party so far as his own anti-Council principles permit, would not go to the extent of pressing upon the Congress a particular method of supporting the Swarajists even when they shirk Congress discipline.

### *Groundless Fear*

If the Swarajists are earnest about using the Legislature as an effective weapon, the only logical and fruitful course for them is to enter it as the accredited representatives of the Congress and not merely as Congressmen who work independently. This of course implies that their general policy should be duly controlled either by the All-India Congress Committee or a special committee appointed by it. No objection can be taken to this plan, once the Congress consents to lift the ban on the Councils. It is feared by some that this plan would convert the Congress into a mere vote-hunting institution. The fear is groundless. The Congress, more than any other body, realises the greater utility of work outside the Councils. And it can be trusted to give to the elections and to Council work in general not more than the attention they deserve. But once it associates itself with Council work it is essential that it should secure for that work the maximum support from the public. Such support can be obtained for the Council work only if the Council workers remain directly under the control of the Congress. The Swarajists should beware of ignoring the wishes or the interests of the Congress.

# Safeguards, For Whom?

The "Observer," the illustrious Tory weekly of London, has discovered a new argument for "safeguards" in the Indian constitution, an argument that would knock down and crush critics by its irresistible strength. The argument is "caste-violence" as experienced by Mahatma Gandhi near Buxar! In the first place the Law that is only too promptly invoked by authority to combat dangers of violence on the part of workers and the menace to public "peace and tranquility" through direct political action ought to be sufficient to put down not only caste but also inter-communal violence.

But that apart, the "Observer's" keenness to justify safeguards in favour of Capitalism, landlordism, the bureaucracy, civil and military, and non-Indian commerce and finance has led it into a position fatal to its own case. For, caste violence, if it does justify safeguards in the constitution, justifies safeguards, not in favour of, but against, vested interests, social or economic.

There is, however, one profound observation made by the Tory journal with which India would be prepared willingly to agree. "Democratic forms," it says, "cannot amount to very much where social stratification is full of cruelty." Quite so. But the tragic irony of it is that the Administration in India—which represents the "Trusteeship" of this country by a people proud of their democratic instincts and traditions—has done little in this behalf and has not seldom discouraged others engaged in the removal of social stratifications and their cruelties.

## *"THE MODERN GIRL"*

(BY PERIN.)

It is with wonder, and a kind of horror, that the old men, and women, living among us, view the variegated ways in which the girls of to-day spend their time. The Indian girls, though they stand a step backward in the race of forward reform, seem to be too far advanced to adhere to the conceptions of their mothers and grand-mothers, that is to be trim, neat, and—dull.

The modern girl launches herself along the rapid tide of busy, out-door life. She works out her sum of life, standing on her own, full of wild ideas of independence; bold, and enthusiastic in spirit.

In these days, as soon as a girl casts off her green garb of girlhood, and reveals the bloom of youth, she is caught in the whirlpool of virile activity;—activity, which is strongly inclined to the masculine in everything. The pattern of her mind changes throughout, giving her an idea of her proud self, and the knowledge, that she is something in the world—a something of use—bad or good, that is her choice.

The life of a modern girl is divided into items, like a programme in a play-house. She plays all manly games, works like a man, eats well, and sleeps for a limited amount of time, such a sleep, as to make up a nightly account of the day's activity. It is not my idea to impress upon my readers.

Not that the modern girl wishes only to lead the life of a man; for, besides her outdor operations, she knows also how to cook, sew, and knit; and does not betray her ignorance, of these manual arts, when their knowledge is needed to be brought into operation. The modern tendency is to be bold, brave and most of all independent. Marriage is not the principle goal—she would rather have a flat of her own, and work for her own living, defiant and free from the burden of family cares and troubles.

The consequences of this sort of life are undoubtedly a strong body, a broad, and healthy mind free from superstitious, and similar other grovelling subjects. Such a way of leading life appears very pleasing in her eyes, thus creating in her more or enthusiasm, and a generous feeling towards life.

## *The Mendicant Of Monghyr.*

"The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great Globe itself,
Aye, and all that it inherit, shall dissolve
And like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind....."
SHAKESPEARE.

"Jai Sitaram! Jai Sitaram!
Bhom, bhom! Bhom, bhom! Bhom. bhommmm.!—

Blow the conch and beat the drum,
The end of Kaliyug has come!

The red clouds in the sky proclaim
That Kali burneth like a flame—
'Adharma' reels in drunken mirth
And rocks the foundations of the Earth!

Blow, blow the conch with all your breath—
Here is the Dance of the Lord of Death,
Who bathes in ponds of human tears
Whose skin with human ashes smears!

Deep in Earth's bowels boils the broth
Of brimstone belching fume and froth!
The awful rumble and the boom
Proclaim the World's eternal doom!

This mighty cataclysm behold,
And more than what the legends told,
For in the winking of an eye,
In shapeless wreck fair cities lie!

The storied mansions soaring high
And forts and towers that Age defy,
Shiver and shake with ague caught
And crack and crumble like a pot!

Huge fissures cleave from side to side,
And yawning chasms the Earth divide;
And lakes and streams are gulped complete
And rivers from their beds retreat!

The rivers bubble, ebb and go,
And wells with water overflow;
And magic craters hundreds leap
Vomiting mud and sand in heap

(Continued on page 10).

# MANAGING AGENCY SYSTEM

## Arbitrary Transfer Of Powers

(BY PRINCIPAL SOHRAB R. DAVAR, BARRISTER-AT-LAW).

IV

The agency agreement generally provides complete power under which the managing agents can transfer, mortgage or pledge their agency. Even each member of the agency firm can transfer, assign or mortgage his share to anyone he likes. For any of these assignments, transfers or mortgages, the shareholder's, i.e., the proprietors' sanction is not provided for. The situation created is novel and will be easily appreciated when one realises that it amounts to the fact that your manager, secretary or treasurer, when he joins the service, wants you to give him an agreement for long term of service and in addition stipulates that he shall have the power to retire if he choses, assigning or selling this contract of service to anyone who pays him perhaps the highest price for same, irrespective of your consent, or irrespective of the fact whether the said assignee, who is going to be your new manager, secretary or treasurer, is competent and trustworthy in your opinion to carry on these duties and deal with your capital and money. The result is that in many cases companies have been floated by managing agency firms of some repute and prestige, relying on whose prestige the public have liberally subscribed large capitals. Later they find that this agency firm gets a good offer for purchasing their agency rights and without consulting the investors, or shareholders who are the real proprietors, the said managing agents transfer their aency to a firm to whom perhaps these investors would never have entrusted their money.

### *PROTECT INVESTORS*

There is no doubt a stock argument against this to the effect that it was the business of the investors to have ascertained what powers were there in this agreement. In practice very few investors can possibly do that and those that know of the existence of these powers frequently take it for granted that the said powers are merely formal and would not be exercised. The average investor is a person who is not a specialist either in Company Law or Practice, which is a very complicated subject known to those who have devoted the best part of their time to it. To take a few illustrations, a medical man, an architect, a government or a railway servant, a small shop-keeper, either in the city or on the country-side, who makes an application for shares not only knows very little about the complications of company law and practice, but has not even means to get these agreements and Articles of Association, etc., studied and explained to him by competent professional people. The necessity of protecting this class of investors has been acknowledged even in England, where the company system has existed for centuries, and where the percentage of educated people is not only very high but they have also the advantage of having to deal with documents in their own language, as against our investors who have to handle them in a language which is not only foreign, but unknown to the bulk of them. Under the circumstances the amendment of company law in this connection is imperative. This right of assignment of service without the consent of shareholders should be made illegal. If it is to be allowed at all, it should be made a condition precedent that the same can be exercised only after the consent of the shareholders by a three-fourths majority has been obtained in a meeting specially called for the purpose.

### *TARIFF BOARD'S VIEW*

In this connection the Tariff Board also in their Report of 1932 state that "where such rights are transferred subsequently to the formation of the company, it seems to us but fair to shareholders that their approval should be obtained. They also state as a result of their investigation that the provision in this form giving powers to assign without sanction either of directors or the company (i.e., shareholders), occurs in most managing agency agreements in Bombay and Calcutta. They further add that "as regards the right conferred on the managing agents in certain cases to transfer the agreement itself there can be no doubt that the exercise of such a right without the consent of the company (i.e., shareholders) is totally against public interest" and assert that "the very existence of such a right in agreements should be condemned."

(To Be Continued.)

# FRANKLY SPEAKING

**SIGNIFICANT ASSURANCE.**

Sir James Crerar in his efforts to prove that the Diehards are wrong, only shows what little difference there is between them and the 'liberal' Imperialists in approaching the problem of the constitution from the Indian point of view. His four essential conditions clearly constitute a rejection of what India demands. The last leaves no room for doubt, because Sir James himself admits therein that a "durable settlement" does not involve a system of Government actually based on parliamentary democracy. More significant than the non-official apologist's explanations is Sir Arnold Wilson's question in the Commons. He protested against Federation being treated as "res judicata," and Mr. MacDonald "reiterated that it was well-known both in India and Britain that the nature of the reforms depended on the decision of Parliament." This well-known fact is always reiterated in answer to diehard criticisms. But why did the Premier feel it necessary to answer the question himself?

**NAGPUR'S LEAD.**

We heartily congratulate the Municipality of Nagpur on the promptitude with which it has risen to its sense of civic duty and resolved to tackle the problem of misery caused by unemployment. It has just passed a resolution asking Government either to raise, or to permit the Municipality to float, a loan of six lakhs of rupees to be called the "Unemployment Relief Works Loan" and to be spent on capital works, on clearance of slums and construction of school buildings for the relief of the unemployed. The next move now lies with the Government of the Central Provinces. But the Nagpur Municipality compares in this respect, with the Bombay Corporation, in a way hardly creditable to the latter. Bombay is the biggest industrial centre in India. Unemployment here is, therefore, naturally, more acute and on a much larger scale. But the Corporation has yet to discuss ways and means of relieving distress. In the meanwhile, we congratulate it on making a small beginning by accepting Mr. Jamnadas Mehta's resolution asking the Commissioner to report on the financial obligations it will have to incur for starting an unemployment insurance scheme for all of its employees, who have been in its service for three years and who have been in receipt of a salary of Rs. 75 and below per month.

**ASIATIC LABOUR CONGRESS**

It is gratifying to learn that at last the first session of the Asiatic Labour Congress is to be convened early this month at Colombo. The idea of organising such a Conference originated as early as in 1925 at Geneva, but for years it was not possible to give effect to the idea or even to give it a definite shape. The present Congress itself is more or less a preliminary one and will draw up a regular constitution for itself. However, it is something that a definite beginning has at last been made with the support of Labour organisations in Japan, China and India. The need for a separate Asiatic Labour Congress is undeniable as Asia has several special Labour problems that require special separate consideration. The Indian delegation to the first Congress can hardly be called representative, but it may be hoped that with the formulation of a sound constitution for the Congress, the various delegations will of course tend to be more and more representative.

**RAGE AT DISCOMFITURE**

The fuller report, now available, of Mahatma Gandhi's speech at Deoghar after the disgraceful behaviour of the Sanatanists at Jasidi presents in a striking contrast the exemplary courtesy and gentleness of Gandhiji and the vulgarity and violence of the Sanatanists. It is significant that no local responsible Sanatanist organisation has repudiated or apologized for the outrageous conduct of the Jasidi Sanatanist volunteers. The doom of untouchability as of many other abominable superstitions is near and Sanatanists' vulgarity and violence are only further hastening it. Their hooliganism only bespeaks their rage at their utter discomfiture wherever Gandhiji carries on his propaganda. Reformers, however, must realise that their slackness is partly responsible for the inordinately heavy burden that Gandhiji has to bear.

**A TIMELY STATEMENT**

The statement issued by Mr. N. M. Joshi on the Bombay strike is a timely contribution to a fair study of the various issues involved in the event. With uncontestable figures about the recent wage-cuts he shows that the strikers have a real grievance and "a strong case to fight." He also urges that, as the workmen are the weaker of the two contending parties, Government ought to help them in all possible ways. As a matter of fact, however, the measures taken by Government are hindering the workmen. Mr. Joshi is one with other Labour leaders in observing that "indiscriminate arrests under the Emergency Acts are not justified," and he finally appeals to Government not to take one-sided action but to "assume special powers to compel the millowners to restore the wage-cuts." Government can do much, even if they use their influence with the millowners to persuade them to start negotiations with accredited strike leaders.

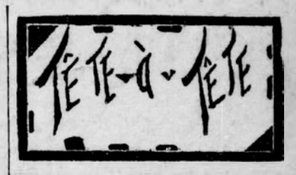
# Press Views

### Freedom Of Speech

In a paper read before the East India Association on April 17, Sir James Crerar said that Britain had nothing to impart to or impose upon India but "that great stock of ideas and expedients which give their peculiar vitality to English practice of Government and administration". All those ideas and exped'ents are founded upon freedom of speech, a freedom which the English obtained at a great price. If there is a risk involved in allowing the circulation of unpalatable criticisms and opinions then, so long as they are not an open incitement to rebellion, it is a risk which must be accepted. For without freedom of speech socalled re-sponsible government is a farce.—"Princely India"

### Universal Condemnation

Mr. Gandhi pursues his way to an accompaniment of stone-throwing and lathi attacks. Even the Mahatma's bitterest political enemies will strongly condemn the unfair attacks which have been made on his, and will sympathise with him in this time of trouble. Few people have probably realised that this is the sixth attack on his life during the past few months; and he must have a nerve of iron to continue on his arduous trip with the prospect of a violent assault being made by Sanatanists at every stopping place. Moreover, the manner in which Mr. Gandhi continues to tour is a revelation as to his remarkable agility and physical strength. He is doing thousands of miles every month under conditions which would make the average American hustler green with envy, and a study of his programme will show that he intends to continue this method of campaigning for several months more. —"Whip."



"The Governor-General has decided not to extend the life of the present Legislative Assembly. . ."

We extend our heart-felt sympathy to the bereaved.

* * * *

The Italian Government is contemplating a special import duty on Indian raw cotton to give premium on export of textiles from the proceeds of the duty.

Thank Heavens! Mr. H. P. Mody is busily employed in watching the general strike. Otherwise, just to spite Italy, he might have entered into a supplementary pact with Lancashire absolving it—specifically this time—from any obligation to buy even a bale of Indian cotton.

* * * *

Doctor Paranjpye has made an "emphatic declaration that the Liberal Party should keep its separate banner flying" instead of joining the Swaraj Party.

Hurrah. We sincerely admire the determination that Liberals. ...will keep the White Flag flying here.

But where is "here"? Where do the Liberals fly their banner?

* * * *

While, however, we admire Doctor Paranjpye we warn the Swarajists against his "at least not for the present."

The danger to them exists.

* * * *

Says Anglo-India:—

"The arrest and detention of the strike leaders under the Special Powers Act should help to restore confidence in the mill area . . . ."

Confidence in what? More arrests? Or perhaps in the mill 'area' of owners?

* * * *

"Defects in The Training of England's Policemen.

As a corrective, we suggest their training in the defects of India's policemen.

* * * *

Apropos of the Sanatanists' attack on Mahatma Gandhi at Buxar and Jashdi, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari says that "it is bad enough for the good name of Hinduism..."

But, no doubt, good enough for the bad name of orthodoxy.

* * * *

A Dr. Rust is the chief of the new Nazi ministry of Scheme Education and Training.

He is also its destiny, we fear.

* * * *

This has been necessitated partly by the resignation of Goering to enable the gallant General "to devote his whole energy to the air force and defence of Germany."

If his energy is accompanied by his characteristic flighty offensiveness then Mars help Germany.

* * * *

"ATTEMPT TO MUR—"

—Headline in upcountry paper

But our contemporary at least has succeeded.

* * * *

FIFTY-FIFTY.

Employer: Two rupees are missing from my desk drawer and no-one but you and I have a key to it.

Office Boy: Well, let's each put a dollar back and forget it.

This Indo-American Currency incident occurred neither in India nor in America but in Bori Bunder.

* * * *

It should fill your heart with utter happiness to learn that, even in these days of trade depression, political disputes and economic stringency, there ARE people who do not allow themselves to be troubled by any of these insignificant trifles and whose attention is devoted solely to the all-important question of "how to eat a mango."

It doesn't? Oh well you are chokeful of envy. Indeed, now that we come to think of it, you are even ungracious enough to wish them a speedy return "Home."

* * * *

A young lady who had more pimples on her face than a tree has leaves in spring, asked the chemist: "What have you got for my face?"

"Nothing but the greatest admiration, my dear lady," replied the fellow.

# America Stands Firmly By Her Treaty Rights

## Warning To Japan To Respect Territorial Integrity Of China Guaranteed By Nine Powers

WASHINGTON, May 1.

America has informed Japan that "she expects from other Nations due consideration of the rights, obligations and legitimate interests of the United States."

This was announced in an official statement, issued, in which Senator Cordell Hull outlined the Far East policy, and pointed out that the United States is one of the signatories to the Nine-Power and other Treaties, guaranteeing the territorial and administrative integrity of China, and the maintenance of the open-door for the United States.

The statement further says that America stands firmly by her Treaty-rights in the Far East, and adds that, the American Ambassador has made a statement to this effect to the Japanese Foreign Minister on April 29.

The American Ambassador pointed out that treaties could be modified or terminated only by an agreement among the parties thereto, and said that, in the opinion of the American people and the American Government, no nation could, without the assent of the other nations concerned, rightfully endeavour to make conclusive its will in a situation, in which the rights, obligations and legitimate interests of other Sovereign States were involved.—Reuter.

### U. S. STABILISATION FUND

#### Two Billion Dollars Added By Treasury

WASHINGTON, April 30.

The Treasury has formally created a two billion dollar Stabilisation fund, apparently depositing 200 million dollars with the Federal Reserve banks for active use and holding the remaining 1,800 million in reserve.

There's no indication whether the 200 million dollars given to the Federal Reserve system have been used.—Reuter's Special.

### JAPAN'S ASSURANCE

LONDON, April 30.

The fact that the Japanese Foreign Minister gave the British Ambassador in Tokio reassurances that Japan had no intention of infringing the Nine-Power Treaty, or of interfering with the maintenance of the open door policy in China was revealed by Sir John Simon in the House of Commons this afternoon.

Sir John said that the Ambassador had pointed out that the British were unable to admit Japan's right solely to decide whether actions like the provision of technical and financial assistance to China promoted danger to Japan. The remedies were provided by the treaty, if Japan considered that her interests were prejudiced.

Sir John Simon considered the Japanese Minister's assurance to the British Ambassador as reasonably clear.

The British Government was content to leave the matter where it was.—Reuter.

### NEW ARGUMENTS FOR SAFEGUARDS

#### To Combat Caste Violence

LONDON, April 29.

"Mr. Gandhi, who has never lacked the capacity for taking the rough with the smooth, may be expected," says the "Observer," "to show his customary fortitude under the persecution of orthodox Hinduism as the champion of the Untouchables.

"His experience of caste violence can hardly fail to have some reaction on his political philosophy. Democratic forms cannot amount to very much where social stratification is full of cruelty. When even the Mahatma is unsafe, there is no need to justify the provision of safeguards for India's immediate future."—Reuter.

### NAZI MINISTRY OF SCIENCE

#### Dr. Rust Appointed To New Post

BERLIN, April 30.

With General Goering's resignation, President Hindenburg has created in the Reich a new Ministry of Science, Education and Training under Dr. Rust. The change is described as a further step towards the centralisation conceived in the Nazi plan of Reich reform.—Reuter.

WHOM DO YOU CONSULT for INCOME-TAX
Messrs. NAGINDAS & MANEKLAL
6, Ravelin St., Fort, Bombay. Tel. No, 22560. Telegraphic Address: "Kadambari."

### ARTIFICIAL IMPREGNATION

#### Twins Born To American Couple By Latest Scientific Method

NEW YORK, April 30.

The birth of what is claimed to be the "test tube" twins to a couple, living in Long Island, has been brought to the attention of the public by two obstetricians, including a prominent woman-doctor, who has been experimenting for sometime with ectogenesis. The impregnation was entirely scientific and out of the 13 experiments eight resulted in child birth.

They claim that of the two prominent unmarried business-women desiring children by the new method, one has a baby nine months old and the other is expecting a "test tube" baby in a few months.—Reuter's Special.

### MAY DAY IN EUROPE

#### Elaborate Precautions Taken To Prevent Disturbances

LONDON, April 30.

Elaborate precautions to prevent disturbances on May Day were taken throughout Europe. Three thousand horse and foot troops will support the Paris police in maintaining order. Troops paraded to-day with full war equipment in order to provide a psychologically calming effect on the people.

All demonstrations are forbidden in Bulgaria, where the Labour Leaders have been warned that they will be held personally responsible for any breaches of the peace.

The cellars in the Austrian Parliament building and the passages and the sewage canals adjoining have been occupied by a strong force of detectives following the report of a Communist threat to blow up the building.

On the eve of the German festivities President Hindenburg and Chancellor Hitler have issued a joint manifesto declaring the achievements of the German people during the past year without parallel in history. The unity for which all Germans have striven for centuries has now been realised.—Reuter.

### INDEPENDENCE BILL ACCEPTED

MANILA, May 1.

The Philippine Legislature has voted acceptance of the Independence Bill, passed by the United States' Congress on March 24.—Reuter.

### PROBLEMS OF TEA INDUSTRY

#### League Of Producing Nations To Solve Difficulties

LONDON, April 30.

At the annual meeting of the Ceylon Association Mr. Walter Shakespeare paid a tribute to Sir Graeme Thomson's complete knowledge of Ceylon's problems, and claimed that the team control scheme was a most striking success.

He contemplated a League of tea producing nations to tackle and solve all their problems, and hoped the Ceylon Government would adopt a long term policy in support of the Tea Research Institute.

Mr. De Sinclair was elected as president for the coming year.—Reuter.

# IT PAYS TO GROW COTTON

A poster entitled "It pays to grow cotton in Sind", just issued by the Publicity Department of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, Bombay, to encourage cotton growing on the Indus Right Bank. The poster draws the attention of cultivators in this tract to the fact that, while the grower of Jowar (left) gets only Rs. 20 per acre and the grower of Rice (right) obtains only Rs. 30 per acre, the grower of Cotton (top) prospers with Rs. 50 per acre.

The poster which is reproduced on the left has been prepared with the assistance of the Chief Agricultural Officer in Sind.

The poster on the right is in the Kanarese vernacular and has been specially prepared, with the assistance of the Director of Agriculture, Bombay Presidency. Its object is to boost "Jayawant" (a wilt-resisting, better yielding variety of cotton) in the Dharwar, Belgaum and Bijapur Districts.

Facts and figures are given, as follows, showing the advantages of growing "Jayawant" in this tract:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1. | Yield of Kapas per acre (farm yield): | 650 lbs. |
| 2. | Ginning Percentage: ..... | 28 |
| 3. | Staple Length: | Fully one inch. |
| 4. | Suitable to spin: | 36 to 40 warp counts. |
| 5. | Colour of lint: | Bright White. |
| 6. | Leafiness: .... | Can be picked clean. |
| 7. | Susceptibility to wilt | (on badly infected soil) 4 per cent. |
| 8. | Money value of Kapas per acre: | Rs. 58. |

### 500 GUINEAS CHALLENGE

#### "Magic Circle's" Offer For Genuine Performance Of Rope Trick

(SPECIAL CABLE).

LONDON, May 1.

A challenge that it will pay 500 guineas for a genuine performance of the famous Indian Rope-Trick, has been issued by the Occult Committee of the "Magic Circle."

The meeting of the London Committee after prolonged investigation has come to the conclusion that the Rope-Trick never has been and never will be performed.

The Chairman of the Committee said they might have made an offer of 5,000 or 50,000 guineas for all the chance there is of the money being claimed.

Lord Ampthill, President of the Magic Circle declared that the Committee is rendering a public service, since a firm belief in the Rope-Trick persisted.

The ex-Viceroy Lord Halifax wrote that he made many attempts to see the trick, but without success.

### BELGIUM & HOLLAND TO ASSIST BIHAR

#### Volunteers Prepared To Help In Reconstruction Work

LONDON, May 1.

Mr. C. F. Andrews has returned from Holland and Belgium and reports an increasing desire to personally help in the reconstructions in the earthquake area.

Volunteers are prepared to go to India after the monsoon if needed; each country will provide the travelling expenses.—Reuter.

### FROM WORDS TO BLOWS

NEW DELHI, May 1.

Quite a grave situation which, it is apprehended, may even take a communal turn arose this morning in Khari Baoli an important centre. It is stated that the spit of a Muslim shopkeeper fell on a Hindu passerby. A Hindu pahlwan (wrestler) who was passing that way remonstrated against the careless spitting and from hot words the parties soon came to blows.

Sympathisers og both sides soon arrived on the spot and there was a free use of lathis. Half a dozen persons were injured. Stones are also reported to have been thrown from certain shops.

Mr. F. B Pool, Additional District Magistrate, and the District Superintendent of Police with a posse of constables soon reached the scene of the fight and brought the situation under control.

Police are patrolling the affected area and shops which had closed are now reopening. Fears of extension of the trouble were feared due to continuance of mill strike. No one has been arrested so far.—A. P.

### RUBBER SCHEME

#### London Circles' Warm Welcome

#### LEGISLATION TO IMPLEMENT PLAN

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

SINGAPORE, April 30.

The General opinion is that the framework of the rubber scheme is sound and practical, but there is some criticism of the high percentage increase in the Dutch quota compared with that of Malaya. The price jumped a two cents.

SCHEME WARMLY WELCOMED.

London.—Warmest welcome is given to control the scheme in rubber circles. The early session was mostly taken up by discussions of the implications of the scheme. Later prices advanced substantially despite persistent heavy profittaking, noon quotations being three-eighths over the previous close.

Contrary to expectations non-publication of the quota percentage has caused no concern. The dominating sentiment is the delight felt that all Governments got together thus promising a healthier future for the industry. The market inclined to take the price in the neighbourhood of seven pence per pound in the near future.

IMPLEMENTARY CONTROL SCHEME.

The Hague.—It is officially announced that legislation is being introduced in the Dutch Indies Volksraad in a few days to implement the rubber control scheme.

The Volksraad proposals are connected with the distribution of native and plantation quota. Latest information suggests distribution through individual licences to plantations and checking native exports by sliding-scale export duties.

### RUBBER RESTRICTION AGREEMENT

#### Britain To Take Necessary Measures From June 1

LONDON, April 30.

In the House of Commons Sir Phillip Cunliffe Lister announced that the Government had received a request from the Rubber Growers' Association to give effect to the restriction agreement in so far as it related to the Colonial Empire. The British Government decided after consultation with the Colonial Governments to take necessary measures in this connection, subject to similar undertakings given by the other Governments concerned.

He added that as far as the British territories concerned we hoped to put the scheme in force from June 1, and had every reason to hope that it would be equally possible in other territories, because speed was most important.

Those best acquainted with the rubber industry considered the agreement sound administratively, practicable in all territories, and advisable in the interests of the industry.—Reuter's Special.

(Continued from Col. 7.)

Magistrate:—Yes, new brooms sweep clean. (Laughter).

COULDN'T HEAR ACCUSED.

Continuing witness said that the chawl was 50 feet wide and did not agree with the defence Counsel that it was only a passage of 15 or 20 feet in width. Witness could not hear anything that was said by the accused as the crowd was making some noise.

Defence Counsel: You stood quite patiently hearing, while you knew that there was an order? For 10 minutes you made no attempt to inform anybody or to disperse the gathering?

Witness replied that he was watching the proceedings. Though as Sub-Inspector, he could arrest the accused, he did not, as he was merely watching her movements. The crowd was quiet. It was not correct to say that there were no more than 10 or 12 people there at that time.

NO MOLESTATION.

Witness admitted that it was at his suggestion that others were also arrested while Sgt. Gibbs placed Miss Maniben Kara alone under arrest. There was no attempt to molest the witness or stop him anywhere on his way to the police station. Witness apprehended danger to public safety as he expected that the workers in the Podar Mills might be molested.

The cross-examination of the witness was concluded when the Court rose for the day. The case is adjourned to to-day (Wednesday).

Mr. S. B. Velkar, Police Prosecutor appeared for the Crown and the accused was defended by Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, Barrister.

### Denied Facilities Of Undertrials

It is understood on reliable authority that the Strike leaders have not all been kept together. Besides the leaders, there are a number of workers who have been arrested in connection with the strike. The leaders are all kept with and in the same yards as ordinary under-trials.

It is also understood that ordinary facilities generally allowed to undertrial prisoners are denied to the Labour Leaders. Shaving materials are denied to them and those who saw them at the Dadar Police Court on Tuesday were shocked at the unshaven faces which looked haggard. It is said that apart from the denial of the shaving materials, they are not allowed to have a shave even.

### DOLLFUSS GOES AHEAD

VIENNA, May 1.

Dr. Dollfuss is losing no time in implementing the new constitution. He to-day appointed Prince Starhemberb, leader of the Heimwehr as vice-chancellor instead of Major Fey, who will become Minister of National Security. The Concordat with the Vatican was signed by the President at midnight.—Reuter's Special.

# No Bail For Labour Leaders

## Police Instructions

## Defence Counsel Pleads For "B" Class Treatment

**The Police Prosecutor had instructions to oppose any defence move for the enlargement on bail of the Labour leaders, who were put up for trial before the Presidency Magistrate, Dadar Police Court, even though they were willing to furnish bail in cash, was the statement made on Tuesday, in the case in which five Labour leaders were charged with the contravening of the Order under Section 144, issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, at the Dadar Police Court.**

This statement was made on Tuesday evening when at the close of the hearing of the case against Miss Maniben Kara for the day, Counsel for Defence requested the Magistrate that the accused might be given 'B' class treatment pending their trial, along with Miss Maniben Kara who was already placed in 'B' Class.

It was already past six, and the accused could not be sent to jail custody for the day. The question of suitable accommodation of the five accused was soon solved by remanding them to the Esplanade Police lock-up.

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, Barrister, Counsel for the Defence, suggested that, in case sufficient accommodation was not available, the accused might be released on bail when Mr. Velkar Police Prosecutor, said that he would oppose the motion for bail even though the accused might be willing to furnish security in cash, as per instructions he had received.

The accused are Mr. K. Menon, a prominent Congressman and a member of the Congress Socialist Group, Mr. A. N. Shetty Mr. Y. K. Kondviker, Mr. Vasant B. Khale, and Atmaram Pandurang, all of whom are charged with having "committed a breach of the order dated 26th April, 1934, by collecting, organisation and forming or taking part in a meeting or assembly in Harharwalla Chawl compound, DeLisle Road, on 28-4-'34". They had, therefore, committed an offence punishable under Section 188 I.P.C.

All except the last accused were arrested at 7-30 in the morning at the Chawl, while the last accused was arrested at 9-45 a.m. on the same day.

Their case was postponed until after the conclusion of the trial of Miss Maniben Kara.

## CASE AGAINST MISS KARA

Miss Maniben Kara who was arrested on the 28h April, was put up before Mr. M. A. F. Coelho, Presidency Magistrate, Dadar, on Tuesday, on the charge that she, at Bombay on 28-4-1934 did collect, organise and form a metting at Harharwala Chawl compound at Delisle Road (opposite Toyo Podar Mills) in contravention of the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate, and did disobey the directions contained in the same order, which disobedience was likely to cause or tend to cause a riot or affray in the chawl, and then committed an offence under Sec. 188 (I. P. C.).

Mr. Purushotam Tricumdas, Barrister, appearing for the defence, at the outset raised the objection that the proceedings were vitiated by two technical irregularities.

Firstly, the accused was produced before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on Saturday immediately after the arrest and was remanded to custody, and this action of the Chief Presidency Magistrate meant that he took cognisance of the offence. The counsel contended that the Chief Presidency Magistrate could not do so, having promulgated the order under Sec. 144, himself.

An offence under Sec. 188, could not be taken cognisance of by any officer who promulgated the order under Sec. 144.

The second objection raised by the Counsel was that there should have been a proper complaint, before any proceedings could be taken out against the accused, under Sec. 188 I.P. C.

The Counsel argued that the proceedings in the Esplanade Police Court were being continued in the Dadar Court, and that the prosecution were trying to make up for the fatal irregularity, by filing a complaint in this Court.

Mr. Velkar explained that the police arrested Miss Maniben Kara and placed her for obtaining a remand, before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, who was the competent authority (having promulgated the order himself) to decide whether there were sufficient grounds to ask for proceeding against the accused.

The Magistrate ruled that the proceedings were in order.

Miss Maniben Kara pleaded "not guilty", to the charge.

The Court rose for lunch.

AFTER LUNCH PROCEEDINGS.

Two witnesses for the prosecution were examined when the court resumed after lunch.

Sergeant Frederick Gibbs, attached to the De Lisle Road Police Station, deposed that he was on strike duty on 28th April in the area between the Apollo Mills and the Toyo Podar Mills both of which were working on that day. As he moved towards the Shapurji Broacha Mills he saw the motor car of Miss Maniben Kara on the roadside. Near the Toyo Podar Mills, he met S. I. Akut, who informed witness that Miss Maniben Kara had gone into the Harharwalla building. He proceeded with the Sub-Inspector into the compound of the building, and saw about 40 or 50 persons collected round her. By that time Miss Kara was coming away from the crowd. Questioned by witness, Miss Kara replied that she had been there to ask the strikers to attend a meeting at Lalbaug the same evening. Witness told the accused that she had disobeyed the order of the Chief Presidency Magistrate and put her under arrest along with others and took them to the De Lisle Road Police Station.

Further examined by Mr. Velkar, witness stated that he apprehended trouble any moment. Ever since the starting of the strike, there had been stone-throwing on seueral occasions from the Harharwalla Building.

"SAW HER COMING AWAY."

Cross-examined by Mr. Tricumdas, witness stated that he saw Miss Maniben Kara coming away from the crowd. He did not see her making any attempt to collect people. In that compound there were three or four chawls where about 200 to 300 tenants lived.

Questioned about his conversation with Miss Kara, witness replied that he told the accused that she had no right to enter the chawl and ask people to attend meetings. He considered her conduct to be a breach of the Magisterial order. Witness did not consider that the presence of the accused in that chawl tended to cause any danger to "human life, health or safety, or cause a riot or affray."

Witness said there was no stone-throwing at the time of his visit.

To a question by the Court, witness said that after seeing the car of the accused, he proceeded to find out Miss Maniben Kara, and Sub-Inspector told him that she had gone into the Harharwalla building.

C.I.D. SUB-INSPECTOR'S EVIDENCE.

Mr. Laxman Venkatesh Akut, Sub-Inspector, Special Branch, C.I.D., next corroborated the evidence of the first witness. Moving along the De Lisle Road in plain clothes, witness saw the accused with other persons, standing in the compound with a gathering of 50 or 60 people in front of her. Accused was addressing the gathering at that time. Witness saw her car No. 7330X, stationary in front of the Shapurji Broacha Mills, at a distance of about 100 yards from the Harharwalla Building. After 10 minutes he met Sgt. Gibbs whom he told of the meeting. By that time the accused was continuing her speech.

At this stage the Defence Counsel observed to the witness that he should not carry on any conversation with the Police Prosecutor, and drew his attention to the fact that he was in the witness box.

The Magistrate remarked that Counsel should address the Court and not the witness direct.

Cross-examined by Counsel for Defence witness said that he was recruited to the Special Branch six months ago.

Defence Counsel:—You take your duties very enthusiastically?

(Continued in Col. 5.)

# Readers' Views

## Origin Of Swaraj Party

Mr. P. R. Lele writes:—

Through the generosity of a Swarajist M.L.C. (sometime colleague of Mr. Nariman) I have been able to get a peep into the authentic reecords of the two months January and February 1923 and I give below as brief extracts as possible from them. I shall ask the public to judge whether I have at all defamed departed leaders or have been in a hurry.

* * * *

GAYA, Dec. 31, 1922.

Chronicle Special Correspondent.

About 125 gentlemen from U. P. and C. P. and one or two other provinces assembled this morning at Pandit Motilal's lodging at Gaya Town to consider the question of a forming a party of their own pledged to carry on propaganda in favour of contesting the elections and also entering the Councils with Pandit Motilal as leader.

* * * *

GAYA, Jan. 1, 1923.

(Associated Press).

A manifesto announcing the formation under the leadership of Mr. C. R. Das of a party to be called the Congress Khilafat Swarajya party was issued and statement by Mr. Das announcing his resignation to the meeting of the A.I.C.C. was also issued. The Manifesto says:—

"We do hereby form and cosntitute ourselves into a party within the Congress. This party will be called the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party. We hereby appoint Mr. C. R. Das as the leader of the Party, and Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sjt. B. N. Sasmal, Sjt. Vithalbhai Patel and Chowdhury Khaliquzzaman as the Secretaries.

Abou one hundred and ten members of the A.I.C.C. signed the above manifesto.

* * * *

GAYA, Jan. 1, 1923.

(Associated Press).

The A.I.C.C. met this evening under the Presidency of Mr. Abastyebji in the absence of Mr. C. R. Das.

C. R. Das's statement.

I must either retire from pubic life or form a separate party within the Congress. Mr. Das's resignation will be considered by the A.I.C.C. which will probably meet in May. Mr. C. R. Das left Gaya to-night for Benares.

* * * *

(Associated Press).

BENARES, Jan. 9, 1923.

Interviewed Mr. C. R. Das, referring to the new party said:—

A committee which had been appointed to draw up a detailed programme would meet in Bombay on or about 20th instant. After they had drawn up the programme, it would be placed before a general meeting of the members of the party to be held at Allahabad about 1st February. The minority had the right to protest and his party would represent that protest. Mr. Das did not believe that the resolutions of the Gaya Congress were mandatory in any sense. Whether they should or should not act contrary to the Congress Resolutions was a pure question of expediency?

* * * *

BOMBAY, Jan. 27.

Congress Khilafat Swraj Party.

The committee appointed to draft the programme and the constitution of the Congress Khilafat Swaraj Party will meet today (27th inst.) in the house of Sjt. M. R. Jayakar at 10 o'clock.

* * * *

(Associated Press).

February 1, 1923.

CONGRESS-KHILAFAT-SWARAJ PARTY.

The Committee appointed to draft the constitution and programme of the Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party met in Bombay for the last five days at the residence of Mr. M.R. Jaykar.

(14 names of prominent persons, Mr. Das presiding).

A tentative scheme of Swaraj has been drafted which will be put up for final deliberation and adoption by the party at a meeting to be held at Allahabad on 20th February.

(29th January)—It was unanimously agreed at a meeting of the party that the draft of Swaraj scheme should be placed before the Indian people through the Press.

* * * *

(Associated Press).

Allahabad, Feb. 14, 1923.

Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party publishes the outline scheme of Swaraj formulated by C. R. Das and Babu Bhagwandas.

(Associated Press).

Allahabad, Feb. 21.

Proceedings of the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party Committee are being conducted strictly 'in camera.'

* * * *

(Associated Press).

Allahabad, Feb. 22.

The meeting of the new Swaraj Party is continuing.

("Chronicle" Correspondent).

February 22, 1923.

The new Party's meeting continued yesterday. (The meeting not only adopted the constitution of the party but also some resolutions which they published in the Press).

* * * *

CONSTITUTION OF THE NEW PARTY.

Allahabad, Feb. 24, 1923.

The following is the constitution of the Swaraj Party:—

**Name.**

The name of the Party shall be the Swaraj Party.

There shall be a general council of the Party consisting of (a) all members of the A.I.C.C. who are members of the party and (b) two members elected by each Provincial Council.

There shall be an Executive Council of the party consisting of (a) the President and General Secretary who shall be ex-officio-members and (b) seven persons to be nominated by the President from amongst members of the General Council.

..Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party's resolution of February 22nd's meeting.

Resolutions related to:—

(1) Asiatic Federation.

(2) Foreign propaganda and

(3) Swaraj scheme of Das and Bhagwandas (which was to be circulated for opinions and the scheme with report to be submitted to the party within six months).

(Associated Press).

Allahabad, Feb. 25.

Several members of the Congress-Khilafat-Swaraj Party have left Allahabad. Representatives were elected to carry on negotiations with the Majority Party.

The compromise between the Congress Working Committee and Congress-Khilafat Swaraj Party (as two distinct entities) was arrived at on 27th February.

* * * *

Having given these facts, I shall not further touch this controversy over a thing of the past.

## Kurla Municipality

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I fully endorse the observations made in your Saturday's issue by one "Fair Play." The misunderstandings created by "Justice's" letter in the minds of the Kurla public will be easily removed by the above reply. I may add further that not only Mr. Mokashi, but other members of the Municipality of high social standing like Messrs. Bhatina, Bhilpodiwalla, Bhat and Mehta are also not "persona grata" with the other Party. For these gentlemen whom the public elected, have always proved themselves to be the pillars of strength in upholding the cause of the public, but being always in the minority they were, and still are helpless. If it is the intention of "Justice" to prejudice the Agent against Mr. Mokashi he is sadly mistaken, as he has never neglected his duties as a railway servant, while serving the cause of the public in the municipality, and never gave a cause to the Agent for regretting the permission given to him. The motive of the writer can be verified from the fact that the G.I.P. Railway controversy has been going on since 1928, and both Mr. Mokashi and Mr. Yasin have been continuing as members of the Municipality. If according to "Justice" the presence of G.I.P. Railway servants in the Board is undesirable owing to above controversy, how is it that this point never struck "Justice" till so late as a fortnight back when one of them had to tender his resignation as a result of action taken by the Agent? How is it that he never raised this question when Mr. Yassim was a member and is it not an indication of his mentality when he comes forward now loudly protesting against the Agent's action? I request the educated public of Kurla to take more interest in the municipal affairs, and only vote for such members who will watch their interest, irrespective of the community to which they belong. The Municipal councillors of Kurla should hang down their heads in shame after seeing the prosperity of their neighbouring institution, the Bandra Municipality, which is rightly called the "Queen of the Suburbs."—Yours etc.

ONE DISGUSTED,

Kurla, April 30.

## Jain Youth Conference

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—An acute state of unrest prevails among the Jain community to-day. What it is really due to and where it is likely to lead, are questions which are constantly exercising our minds with an increasing weight of anxiety. All those who really feel for the social and religious evils such as child-marriages, marriages by the aged, child-diksa, the problem of Dev Dravya, untouchability and enforced widowhood and want to right them, must shake off their inertia, must adopt a live attitude and must organise themselves through our Jain Yuvak Parishad.

The Jain Yuvak Parishad which is going to meet on 2nd, 3rd and 4th of May, under the presidentship of Dr. Amichand Chhaganlal Shah stands to organise the youths' forces for the upliftment of the Jain community. The Yuvak Parishad stands to reconstruct our community and expurgate the waste matter that has accumulated upto this time.

I think, after organising our forces through Yuvak Parishad, our first duty is to find out the forces which are now working as a brake on the further developments of Jain community. We have to find out what are the reactionary elements within us and what are now checking our forward march. They are to be found out in our false or reactionary organisations in our demagogues (or false leaders) and in our fame-hunting workers. We have got to expose them, drive them and capture the leadership from their hands.

These things can be done only when we show some positive work. It is no use criticising and attacking others while we ourselves remain idle. We must organise ourselves through our Jain Yuvak Parishad, chalk out the plans and work them out.

Youths, comrades! now you have got to come out, rally round our Jain Yuvak Parishad, express your views, make resolutions and act upon them. When this is done then and then alone our social and religious evils can be righted, but certainly not till then.—Yours etc.,

MANEKLAL A. BHATEWALA.

## Reduce Steamer Freight

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Mangoes from different provinces are daily imported in Bombay. But the major portion of this supply comes from Ratnagiri and Goa. The famous Alphonso and Paeri of Ratnagiri and Mankul of Goa are the delicacies of the season.

The mangoes from Konkan are carried to Bombay by steamer only as there is no rail or bus service direct to Bombay. Two steamer companies used to ply in the Konkan line hitherto but since the sinking of s.s. "Tukaram" practically the B.S.N. Co., Ltd., has monopolised all trade on Konkan line and consequently the company does not care to give facilities to merchants.

The Fruit and Vegetable Merchants' Sangh did a lot of propaganda work last year and the reduction of the freight from Re. 1 to 14 annas per parcel goes to their credit. But the freight on Goa parcels has not been reduced at all. The company charges its freight per parcel instead of the weight and this system is faulty in many ways. And the merchants are put to great loss by this system. And, therefore, the attention of the B.S.N. Co.'s authorities is hereby drawn to the great injustice that is being done to the mango dealers.—Yours, etc.

G.A. MINDHE PATIL.

## S. Indian Co-operative Hostel Society

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—Further to my letter dated 27-2-34, regarding the above Society, I have since received the following letter, dated 19-4-34, from the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, which please publish. Viz:—

"With reference to your letters dated 23-2-34 and 9-4-34 regarding the Special General Meeting of your Society, held on 28-1-34, I have the honour to state that the President of a meeting is within his powers to adjourn the meeting when he finds that it cannot be conducted in a proper manner. The meeting under reference was extremely noisy and so much confusion had prevailed that it was not possible to proceed with the business in a quiet and peaceful manner. Your action of adjourning the meeting was, therefore, based on proper grounds.

"The meeting convened by the members present after the president had declared the meeting presided over by him as adjourned, and after some members had left the place of the meeting cannot be a valid meeting. Apart from the question of the validity of the second meeting, a special general meeting cannot consider any question, for which previous notice was not given. The resolution referred to by you is not valid for this reason also.

"The members of the Society, feeling aggrieved at the decision of the President, may resort to any other constitutional measure but the procedure adopted by some members in holding the irregular meeting and consider the resolutions for which there was no notice, was irregular and not valid."—Yours etc.,

G. SUBRAMANIAM.

April 28, 1034.

# YARN OF 500 COUNTS

## AMAZING SPINNING DEMONSTRATION AT KHADI EXHIBITION

Don't miss to see this wonderful demonstration of skill in spinning at the Khadi Exhibition. At the All-India Industrial Exhibition recently held in Delhi, a hard spinning competition was arranged for fine counts spinners. At this competition a skilful spinner from Dacca created a sensation, spinning yarn of 500 counts, and crowds of people thronged the exhibition to witness the extraordinary feat of workmanship.

The Committee of the All-India Khadi Exhibition have made special arrangements to invite this expert spinner of Dacca and this spinner will give daily demonstrations of his skill on the Exhibition ground. Hitherto we have had instances of yarn of counts upto 200 having being turned out by our old-world hand-spinners, but this spinner from Dacca has broken all records by spinning upto 500 counts.

The Committee of the Exhibition have pleasure in inviting to this uique demonstration mill agents, spinning-masters, mill-managers and others connected with the textile industry. For, they will then be able to realise to some extent the degree of perfection reached by handcraftsman in the past which can be revived, provided proper encouragement and support are forthcoming. Those visiting the Exhibition are requested not to fail to see this demonstration.

## Visitors At All-India Khadi Exhibition

Amongst the visitors who visited the All-India Khadi Exhibition on Monday were Lady Jagmohandas, Miss Indira Nehru, Mrs. Krishnakumari Hathising, Keshavlal Mulchand Lagdi, Mr. Purshotam Kanji Karsandas, Mrs. Maniben Purshotam Kanji, Mr. Jayantilal Shroff Mr. Dinshawji Shroff, Mrs. Urmila Mehta and Mrs. Nawajbai Havewalla.

# LABOUR CELEBRATES MAY DAY

(Continued from Page 1.)

Strike and deploring the split in the Trade Union movement were also passed.

### AT DONGRI

Resolutions sending out fraternal greetings to the workers of the world; supporting the textile workers' General Strike; deploring the split in the Trade Union Congress; condemning the passing of the Order under Section 144, and the treatment by the police of the strikers were passed at a meeting of the workers on Tuesday evening, held at the Dongri Maidan in celebration of May Day.

Dr. Shetty, who presided, told the workers the implications of the May Day celebrations. The condition of the worker in India was worse compared to the worker of any other country. The speaker opined that as long as the Government was not of the workers, their condition would never improve.

Mr. Zulmiram Chowdhary who moved the resolutions, said that the condition of the workers was very deplorable. Although they were the producers, they were starving. The speaker referred to the General Strike and explained the reasons that lead the workers to take to such a course of action.

Messrs. Abdul Aziz, Kazi and J. K. Sarotia also spoke.

The resolutions were passed unanimously.

### 150 INJURED IN DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 1.

The situation in the mill area worsened this morning when the strikers in order to celebrate 'May Day' commenced picketing from early hours of the morning. They indulged in violent demonstrations and resorted to stone-throwing on "loyal" workers.

Several skirmishes occurred in which about 150 persons received injuries. Some of them have been injured seriously. About 100 have been admitted to hospital. Pickets prevented blacklegs from entering the mills with the result that the latter returned without going to work.

The police are carefully watching the situation and have made twelve arrests. The mill authorities are greatly perturbed.—A. P.

### POLICE SEIZE MAY DAY POSTERS

LAHORE, May 1.

At midnight yesterday the Lahore C. I. D. made a surprise raid on the Nagina Press and seized materials for printing "May Day" posters. They also arrested Mubarak and Sagar, the senior vice-Presidents of the Naujiwan Bharat Sabha under Section 18 of the Press Act.

Earlier the C.I.D. raided the "Bande Matram" Press, but it is stated that nothing incriminating was found.

Flag hoisting ceremony was held this morning at Bradlaugh Hall in connection with "May Day" celebrations.—A. P.

### Sympathetic Strike

KARACHI, May 1.

Abruptly at midday the Karachi labourers struk work. The factory owners' precaution of providing the strikers with food and closing them inside the factories proved futile.

A batch of strikers went round the city uttering slogans and calling the workers "to break their shackles" and to join them in celebration of May Day.

Afterwards a mammoth procession of the strikers was taken out, in which the processionists carried red flags. The procession terminated in Khlaqdina Hall at a meeting where the labour leaders spoke.

Mr. Naraindas Bechar who presided at the meeting condemned the methods of the capitalists by which the labourers were being exploited.—United Press.

### DOCKERS' DOWN TOOLS

KARACHI, May 1.

As a gesture of sympthy with the Bombay strikers, the Karachi dock workers downed tools this afternoon and will be observing a half-day strike.—A. P.

### WAITING FOR NAGPUR'S LEAD

NAGPUR, May 1.

Mr. M. L. Jayawant, General Secretary, C.P. Girni Kamgar Union Federation, Nagpur wires:

"The Pulgaon Textile Workers' Council passed a resolution on April 30, to go on strike only after Nagpur had led the way."—United Press.

### POOR RESPONSE TO CALL TO STRIKE

NAGPUR, May 1.

The decision of the Nagpur Textile Union to start a textile strike to-day failed to evoke any response in the workers. Both the Express and the Model Mills are working normally except that about 200 operatives abstained from work in the former mill.

Attendance at the Model Mills is normal which is evidently due to the fact that firm action on the part of the management on the occasion of the last strike has had its effect on the operatives who turned up as usual this morning ignoring the Textile Union's decision. The situation is quiet.

Police pickets are posted in the mill area. The strikers took out a procession and held a meeting where speakers appealed to the strikers to hold out. Attendance at the Empress Mills is 90 per cent of the normal at present.—A. P.

### VICTIMISATION IN SHOLAPUR

SHOLAPUR, May 1.

The mill strike situation has considerably improved. Total attendance at all the mills registered to-day was 15,000. Several strikers are now endeavouring to join their respective mills, but the mill managements are taking precautions to prevent turbulent elements from getting in.

Strike leaders' efforts to infuse new life into the strike did not meet with success as was evidence by the poor attendance at a meeting of the strikers held to-day. They have also lately been unable to hold daily meetings.

The Labour leader Bhagwansingh Chandusing has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment on a charge of assaulting a constable.—A. P.

# In And Around Bombay

*(From Our Staff Correspondents)*

### Not A Cushy Job

The arrangements made for the press in the police courts of Bombay invite serious criticism. They are, to say the least, slender, consisting as they do, of a few tumble-down chairs or broken or battered benches which force you to conclude and regret that their proper place should have been the museum. And even those poor accessories are, more often than not, illegally filled by some wayward idlers who had most probably missed their bus somewhere and had taken a curious fancy to pop into the police courts and oust the helpless reporters by encroaching upon their seats. Or, still worse, the clients or clerks of some advocate take into their heads to sit just opposite their advocate to get a full view of the mode and deportment in which he might indulge in the course of his pleading; there are also relatives and friends of the accused or the complainant in the case, who come and grace the seats.

It is in such trying circumstances that the poor reporter has to take notes—if he can possibly move his hands at all. No wonder that he should occasionally feel like occupying His Worship's chair just for the pleasure of sending the usurpers to penal servitude—plus a thumping fine for new furniture for the reporters.

### False Alarm

Giving false fire alarms just for joke has become a practice with some people in the city. There have been several occasions when false alarms have been given by some mischief-makers and the fire engines from different stations have rushed to the place only to return back within a few minutes after discovering that the alarm was a false one. A false alarm means unnecessary work for the firemen and holding up of traffic till the fire engines pass. This speaks very badly of the civic spirit of the Bombayites. The latest of such false alarms was given in the early hours of Tuesday morning, when fire engines rushed to Modikhana Street hearing that a godown belonging to one Mathradas V. Kothare was on fire. The firemen broke open the lock and entered the godown to find that there was no fire and everything was intact.

## GOVERNOR MEETS THE PORTUGUESE SCOUTS

### City Fathers And Mayor Welcome Them

On Monday, the Governor of Bombay inspected at the Secretariat, a rally of 66 senior Scouts from Goa. His Excellency was much impressed with the smartness of the Scouts and the entrainment of Lt. Anibal Alves Moreira under whose leadership they marched past saluting His Excellency.

Mr C. B. Sethna, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Bombay Boy Scouts Local Association, Mr. A.P.J. Fernandes Ag. Consul General for Portugal, Lt. Eduardo Pereira and Professors Benedito Gomes and S. V. Kamat were present.

AT CORPORATION HALL.

The Scouts then visited the Bombay Municipal Corporation. They were cordially received by a large number of City Fathers and the representatives of the Municipal Scout.

In the name of Corporation, Mr H M Rahimtoola, the Mayor, offered a warm welcome to the Scouts in English, which was interpreted by the Portuguese Consul. On behalf of the Municipal Scouts, Prof. V. G. Rao, the Dist. Commissioner welcomed them kindly in French.

In reply, Lt. Moreira and Mr. Kamat thanked the corporation and Scouts in Portuguese and in English Language respectively.

At night, at 8-30 p.m. Mr. C. B. Sethna arranged a broadcast musical concert from the Bombay Station of the Indian State Broadcasting Service and the Portuguese Scouts broadcated interesting music and songs.

### KARACHI LABOUR AND BOMBAY STRIKE

KARACHI, May 1.

The Karachi Labour Federation's move to observe half a day's strike in sympathy with the Bombay strikers met with failure as the employers themselves closed the doors of factories.—United Press.

### MAY DAY IN CALCUTTA

CALCUTTA, May 1.

In connection with May Day celebrations several labour processions were taken out this afternoon and paraded the different streets of the city. The processions were orderly and no untoward incident is reported from any quarter so far.—United Press.

### IN NEW DELHI

NEW DELHI, May 1.

May Day was celebrated peacefully here. In the evening a largely attended meeting of labourers, workers and the public was held at Queen's Garden under the presidentship of Pandit Harihar Shastri.—United Press.

### Official And Personal

H. H. The Maharana Raj Saheb of Wankaner lunched at Government House on Tuesday.

### THE MENDICANT OF MONGHYR

(Continued from page 8).

And field and pasture burying deep!
The prince and peasant lie unknown;
Their mangled limbs all over strewn!
The kites and vultures beat their wings
And peck the beggars and the kings!

Where is the housewife, kindly soul,
Who willing gave her ample dole?
Where is the hospitable door?
That I could seek and knock once more!

Gone are the rich, their mansions gone;
Gone are the dogs and the durwan!
The festal bustle of the town is fled
And sobs and wailings greet instead!

The children cry from parents left,
The wives and husbands matebereft;
And wretches pinned under the stones
In bleeding agony emit their groans!

The guests and marriage songs are hushed,
The bridegroom and the bride are crushed—
The joyous peal of wedding-bells
Give place to mournful funeral knells!

The biers of the dead ones go;
The pyres with human fuel glow!
They that survived this slaughter dread
Need to be mourned more than the dead!

Both men and women young and old
Starve, roofless, shivering in the cold;
The screaming babies freeze and die
And mothers sit too weak to cry!

Here's ruin far beyond salvage,
Here's grief which none can assuage;
Here's want and pain which few can feel
And tragedy to make you reel!
Thus is the world by earthquakes ploughed,
With human blood its soil endowed,
That the Almighty in His Grace
May sow the seeds of a purer race!

For thus the Lord of Gita says:
"When in this World 'Adharma' sways,
And mortals soiled with Sin and Crime,
Forget eternal Laws sublime,
Then am I born from time to time,
To crush the wicked to the dust
And save the righteous and the just!"

My begging bowl I'll bury deep,
And through this havoc I will sleep;
In the Resurgum if I rise,
A purer world may greet my eyes!

Jai Sitaram! Jai Sitaram!!
Bhom, bhom! Bhom, bhom! Bhom, bhommmmm!!

N.S.

# On Eve Of Momentous Sessions

## LEADERS PLAN FOR UNITED FRONT

## Ranchi To Give Lead Under Mahatma's Guidance

The announcement of the dis solution of the Assembly, on the eve of the Swarajist Conference is not only opportune, but is bound to give a lively turn to lea ders' parleys.

Now that Government have accepted the "Swarajist Challenge," a heavy responsibility fa lls on the Congress to demonstrate to the world that the nation stands behind it in its war on the White Paper.

How to deal a knock-out blow to the policy of the White Paper and repression and forge an efficient party machine to replace it by the Nation's Demand is the problem confronting the leaders.

Preliminary talks among lead ers show a divergence of opinion in this matter.

While some advocate that the A.I.C.C. itself should take up Council entry, others urge full freedom and no Congress interference.

To avoid forcing the hands of the A.I.C.C., leaders will arrive at only provisional conclusions on fundamental issues.

Though differences may arise on the question of control, discipline and programme of the Swaraj Party, opinion is unanimous that Ranchi under Mahatma's guidance will give the lead to the Nation.

### BIRLA HOUSE CONFERENCE

#### Provisional Decision At Ranchi

RANCHI, May 1.

The Bengal Swarajist contingent headed by Dr. Roy (the largest contingent from any province) arrived here this morning and was received by Babu Rajendra Prasad and other local Congressmen. Immediately thereafter, a Conference took place at Birla House attended among others by Mahatma Gandhi, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu, Mr. Munshi, Dr. Roy and Mr. Asafali.

ONLY PROVISIONAL

The main heads on which discussion should centre were discussed. It seems the general desire among the Swarajists is to do nothing which would create misunderstanding regarding their position 'vis a vis' the A.I.C.C. Therefore, whatever may be the party constitution and programme that is adopted everything will be provisional, till the A.I.C.C. has had its opportunity to review the position.

While Gandhiji and the Swarajists desire to chalk out a programme of work such as would establish an easy contact with other parties and enable nationwide opinion to be formulated on such questions as the White Paper, repeal of repressive laws, prohibition, and release of political prisoners, the membership of the Swaraj Party is to be confined to Congressmen as such. The constitution of the Party will be the same as of the old party, except that some changes will be introduced, especially in respect of personnel in the executive.

DR. ANSARI AS LEADER

The most important office bearers will, as before, be the President and General Secretary, but besides them, Joint or Assistant Secretaries and organising Secretaries will be added to enable the Executive to function more effectively.

The Executive Committee of the party will probably consist of nine—five to be elected by the general body and four to be nominated by the leader of the party.

Dr. Ansari will be elected leader by general consent. Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, Dr. Roy, Mr. Satyamurti, Mr. Sherwani and Mr. Saxena are bound to be prominent members of the executive body. As at present planned, the Conference authorities wish to keep discussions informal and do not propose to make public all that they decide, till the A.I.C.C. meets. However, nothing on this point will be decided, till the full meeting of the Swarajists takes place to-morrow. A.P.

### LEADERS EXCHANGE VIEWS

RANCHI, May 1.

The Reception of delegates at the railway station to-day was a bigger affair than yesterday. All leaders, including Dr. Ansari, Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, and Babu Rajendraprasad were present to receive delegates.

Arrivals to-day include Dr. B. C. Roy, Mr. K. F. Nariman, Mr. S. C. Mitra, Mr. T. C. Goswamy, Mr. Kiranshankar Roy, and Miss Mridula.

U. P. delegates arrive this afternoon, and Madras and Andhra contingents to-morrow.

It is understood that besides the question of the Swaraj Party's relationshsip with the Congress, the issue of the Communal Award is also likely to raise some controversy. Opinion is divided regarding the question of including this in the programme of the Swaraj Party. Until the question is discussed in conference, it is difficult to know exact the position regarding this issue. But one view is that the question of communal award does not arise directly to call for any declaration of policy with regard to it by the Swaraj party and that in this matter the views of the Congress are already known and that the Swarajist view would be the same.

MRS. NAIDU'S VIEW.

It is understood that Mrs. Naidu is advocating the view that the A. I. C. C. must withdraw Civil Disobedience, irrespective of whatever reaction that decision might have on Mahatma Gandhi's personal position as the Congress leader.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai, it is said would do nothing which would place Gandhiji in a false position.

It is stated that Mahatma Gandhi having given his blessing to the Swarajists, will do no more than help them in drafting resolutions and giving touches to the draft programme.

Dr. Alam has telegraphed promising to abide by any decision the Swaraj Party might take. No important delegate has come from the Punjab, and it does not seem likely that the Punjab will be directly represented by any prominent leader.—A. P.

### MAHATMA WILL SETTLE THEM ALL

RANCHI, May 1.

With the date of Swarajists' Conference drawing nigh and the arrival of prominent Congress leaders from all parts of India in that connection, the placid calm of Ranchi seems to be stirred to its depths. The atmosphere is charged with keen enthusiasm and eager expectancy about the decisions of the momentous conference.

The Conference itself is faced with the task of drawing up the programme of work, which besides enabling "bonifide" Congressmen to capture the various legislative bodies in the country and to fight people's battle from inside the citadel of bureaucracy, must also include other items which would go a long way to meet the objections put forward by other groups of Congressmen who do not think any very useful purpose would be served by entering the Legislatures. One of the most formidable objections which the Swarajists will have to overcome is that if the programme of council entry is to receive the seal of approval by the Congress at all, there is no need of formation of a separate party within the Congress. The Congress itself should run the elections so that only those people may be returned to Councils who would stick unflinchingly to the Congress ideal and try to give effect to undiluted Congress programme there.

One argument which is being advanced by a group of Swarajists is that the position of the Swarajya Party ought to be looked upon as analogous to the All-India Spinners' Association which is functioning as an adjunct of the Congress, but concentrating all its energy only on one item of the Congress programme with its separate funds and personnel. If there is no objection to A.I.S.A. functioning as such, why should the Swarajya Party be treated differently?

It is understood that this latter argument may carry weight with Mahatmaji whose opinion will hush all the controversies into silence.—United Press.

### SWARAJ PARTY CONSTITUTION

#### Leaders Discuss Draft Scheme At Ranchi

RANCHI, April 30.

Dr. Ansari, Mr. Asaf Ali and Mr. C. Rajagopalachariar who arrived here by car from Gaya, had a hurried talk with Mahatma Gandhi and then the first two left for Minister Abdul Aziz's house, where they discussed with Mr. Munshi the draft scheme regarding the constitution and programme of the Swaraj Party and also the names of office-bearers. The scheme will be informally submitted Gandhiji to-morrow.—A. P.

### A.I.C.C. MUST TAKE UP COUNCIL ENTRY

#### Suggestion From Tamil Nadu Congressmen

MADRAS, (By Mail).

Certain Congressmen from Tamil Nadu who have been invited to the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi, including Messrs. S. Satyamurti, G N Muthuranga Mudaliar, M. Bhaktavatsalam, S Shankar. P M Audi Kesavalu Nayagar and K S Gopalakrishnan have addressed the following letter to Dr. Ansari at Ranchi, expressing their inability to attend the Conference:—

"In view of the fixing up of the meeting of the A.I.C.C. at Patna on the 18th and 19th May, some of us who are members of the All-India Congress Committee find it impossible to attend the Conference convened by you at Ranchi, and also the A.I.C.C. meeting at Patna, and since we prefer to attend the meeting of the A.I.C.C. we regret we shall not be able to attend the Swarajist Conference at Ranchi.

Others of us who are not members of the A.I.C.C. are also unable to attend the Conference, on account of personal inconveniences. We therefore submit to your views on the questions coming before the Conference for consideration by the Conference.

1. We shall be glad if the A.I. C.C itself will take up Council entry. But in that case, the A.I C.C should form a Sub-Committee, consisting of members who believe in the Council Entry programme to carry it out.

2. If the A.I.C.C will not itself take up the question, the Swaraja Party should be formed, and it should take up the work in coordination with the A.I.C.C,

NO NEED FOR SPECIAL CONGRESS

3 The A.I.C.C is quite competent, under the Articles of the Congress Constitution, to consider and decide the question of council entry. There is no need for a special session of the Congress. Only a regular session of the Congress should be convened at a place that is fixed by the A.I.C.C. and this can be done only after the Congress organisations in the country are revived.

4. The Conference at Ranchi should after discussion adjourn itself to the 18th May at Patna for final conclusions.

### NO BAN ON OFFICE

#### Democrats Will Not Stand Congress Control

POONA, May 1.

Mr. L. B Bhopatkar and Mr. D. V. Gokhale of the Democratic Swaraj Party of Poona, who have not been able to go to the Ranchi Conference, have submitted their views by telegram.

They susggest that the Swaraj Party should be revived on its old lines—with the necessary changes according to the experience gained by the Party—within the Congress, but not controlled by it It should have an independent organisation, and its programme should be comprehensive enough to include all parties.

NO SHOCK TACTICS.

They say: If you care for national unity, please do not suspend it on one hook, and do not rely too much on shock tactics. The education of the electorates and the fight with the Government on all fronts, should be the guiding principles to keep the Party aloof from religiouss, communal and other disputes."

They recommend the unconditional stopping of the Civil Disobedience Movement, both mass and individual, and the inclussion of a foreign propaganda to remove misconceptions about India abroad.

They also recommend that Swarajists should not be debarred from the acceptance of posts and responsibilities, if the provincial party consisders such a step necessary and desirable under their own distinctive conditions.—A. P.

### CAPTURE SEATS AND POSTS

#### Wamanrao Joshi's Advice To Swarajists ...

AKOLA, May 1.

Vir Wamanrao Joshi, President of the Berar Provincial Congress Committee, arrived here yesterday. In an interview to the press he stated that owing to indisposition, he could not attend the Ranchi or Patna meetings.

He was however of the opinon that those who would attend the Ranchi meeting should very carefully plan the future programme, so that no occasion should arise to create differences amongst its members

The White Paper constitution, in his opinion, was bound to come, whether they liked it or not. It was not only inadequate, but positively mischievous, apd every precaution must be taken by the Neo-Swarajists to meet the mischief by capturing all the Council seats and all responsible posts in the Constitution, and hence the policy of the New Party should be broad-based to enable the party to meet all contingencies without being guilty of inconsistency.

He was of the opinion that any new Congress programme, unless approved in the open sesssion of the Congress was unlikely to get a firm footing in the country.—A. P.

### A. I. C. C. MEMBERS TO BE GUESTS OF R. C.

#### Advice To Members To Intimate Date Of Arrival At Ranchi

(From Our Correspondent).

PATNA, May 1.

Kueranandan Sahay, Secretary, Reception Committee for the All-India Congress Committee in a bulletin informs members of the A. I. C. C. that they will be guests of the Reception Committee during their stay in Patna for the meetings of the A. I. C. C. on 18th and 19th May. Members intending to attend are requested to intimate to the Secretary the date and the time of their arrival at the earliest convenience. to enable proper arrangements to be made for board and lodge here.

Visitors from outside the province will be provided board at their own cost provided timely information is given.

The Committee has decided the charge the visitors' fee at the rates of rupees ten, five and two, but the Secretary is authorised to admit Harijans free.

### TRIUMPH OF NON-VIOLENCE

#### How Gandhiji Faced Sanatanist Violence

RANCHI, May 1.

Giving her impressions of Mahatma Gandhi's recent tour and certain incidents connected with it, Miss Murial Lester said, in the course of an interview, that the black flag demonstrations of the Sanatanists here appeared to be a more organised affair than it was in South India and elsewhere. In South India it was sometimes a striking sight to see little boys carrying black flags forget their purpose and shout "Mahatma Gandhi-ki-Jai" when he came near them. But recent demonstrations seen in Bihar appeared to be well organised and aggressive affairs. Besides black flags the Sanatanists brought lathis into play.

NON-VIOLENCE TRIUMPHS

Referring to the incident at Deoghar and Jasidih she said that lathis blows of the demonstrators rained upon the car and nearly brought down the hood and had it collapsed it would probably have meant suffocation for the occupants. The struggle between the Sanatanists who tried to obstruct the car by lying on the ground and the volunteers who removed them was not to be endured. So Gandhiji tried a different method and discarded the car. It was real victory of non-violence.

WALKS A MILE

She said that when Gandhiji frail and alone, walked through the streets to let the Sanatanists do as they liked to him, he walked in the heat a distance of over a mile on his way to the public meeting through a throng of Sanatanists who had lathis and black flags. He won the battle through non-violence.

During the meeting the demonstrators marched into the gathering in full force. Gandhiji bowed to them smiling. He spoke to them explaining that violence was unworthy of any Sanatanist. With the object of drowning his voice the demonstrators began singing, but as Gandhiji persisted in addressing them, they stopped to listen to him.—A.P.

### FULL FREEDOM FOR SWARAJISTS

#### Ramdas Pantulu Pleads For A Live Party

MADRAS, April 30.

Mr. V. Ramadas Pantulu, President, Andhra Congress Swarajya Party, who is one of the invitees to the Swarajists' Conference at Ranchi, has addressed the following letter to Dr. Ansari expressing his views on the questions that will engage the attention of the Conference.

"I am whole heartedly in agreement with the views expressed in your letter of invitation. The Swarajya Party has been an integral part of the Congress and it was never dissolved either by itself or by the Congress. The correctness of the view expressed by you in this matter can hardly be contested. Whether the Swarajists' Conference should meet earlier than the All-India Congress Committee and formulate its plans of action or the Swarajists should await the decision of the All-India Congress Committee or of the session of the Congress before they formulate their own programme, is now specifically raised in some quarters.

DOES NOT ARISE.

It seems to me that the idea of convening the Swarajists' Conference earlier than the All-India Congress Committee is entirely right, especially in view of the attitude adopted by Mahatma Gandhi. After having withdrawn individual civil disobedience, except in his own person, Mahatmaji has definitely approved the idea of Congressmen, should they so desire, entering legislatures to fight on all fronts. No question as to the decision of the Swaraj Party on this matter being ratified or modified either by the All-India Congress Committee or the Indian National Congress can really arise. The Swarajya Party, which is already in existence, has to meet to revive actively its programme once more, to enlarge its membership and take other steps to make it a vigorous political party inside the Congress; and it does not require the special sanction of the Congress for that purpose anew.

DIVERGENT VIEWS.

Comparing the view expressed by Mahatmaji at the Patna consultations with the resolutions passed by certain groups of Congressmen in various parts of the country, in the last few days, we find two clearly divergent views emerging. According to Mahatmaji, as I understand him, the Swarajist Congressmen could contest elections and carry on work inside the legislatures in the name of the Congress, without the Congress executive controlling the elections and the work of Congressmen in legislatures. But certain groups of Congressmen have definitely taken the view that, if work through legislature is adopted, the Central Body set up by it alone should control elections and work in the legislatures. If the All-India Congress Committee or the Congress does not however vote for council entry, these groups of Congressmen feel that the whole idea of any Congressman as such being permitted to contest elections should be abandoned, in the sense that no one should enter or function in councils in the name of the Congress. To me, these differences are fundamental, and everything depends on which view ultimately prevails.

NO CONTROL BY CONGRESS EXECUTIVE.

My own view is that the elections to the Councils and the work therein should not be controlled by the Congress Executive or any 'adhoc' body set up by the Congress and that freedom should be given for the Swarajist Congressmen in the various provinces to work as a unit within the Congress, so far as the council programme is concerned. The actual programme of work in the council also must be left to the Provincial Swarajist Parties, subject of course to the general control of the All-India Congress Swaraj Party. This freedom will enable the Swarajist Congressmen to form suitable alliances with sturdy nationalists elsewhere and strengthen their position in the legislatures very considerably.—United Press.

### BOMBAY LEADERS MEET MAHATMA

RANCHI, April 30.

Crowds of spectators waited the entire day hoping for the Darshan of Mahatma Gandhi and other leaders.

Though he was observing silence, Gandhiji gave separate interviews to Mr. Bulabhai Desai, Mr. Munshi and Mrs. Naidu, who expressed their respective views and conveyed the opinion of Bombay Congressmen in general.—A. P.

# Whitehall Clears Path For Swarajists

## Assembly Will Be Dissolved After Simla Session

SIMLA, May 1.

**The following communique is issued:—**

**The Governor-General has decided that the life of the present Legislative Assembly will not be further extended beyond the conclusion of the forthcoming session in Simla, which will begin on or about the 16th of July.—A. P.**

(From Our Special Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, May 1.

The announcement that the Assembly will be dissolved immediately after the autumn session in Simla represents a notable victory for the Viceroy's Cabinet. I understand that the news was received to-day at ten in the morning. An emergent meeting of the Executive Council was convened at eleven. A communique containing the decision of dissolution was issued at 2-30 in the afternoon.

GENERAL SATISFACTION

I talked to several officials in Simla and they expressed to me their satisfaction that the Secretary of State and the British Government have finally agreed with the soundness of the views put forward by Lord Willingdon and his Councillors and that too at a time when the die-hards in England were trying to assume too much importance and to even order Sir Samuel Hoare into silence over anything remotely connected with Indian reforms. One official remarked that if on this matter Simla had been overruled, then it would have only exposed the subordinate character of the Government in India.

I have ascertained from reliable authority that there is no truth in the report published a few days ago that there was any difference of opinion among the members of the Executive Council on this question. It now transpires that only one Indian member hesitated a little and he too did not take long to join the others and in convincing himself that dissolution is the only wise course under the present circumstances.

WAY CLEAR FOR SWARAJISTS

The point that has given the greatest satisfaction to the officials in Simla is that the decision of the British Government was received prior to the Swarajists' Conference at Ranchi. Any other decision or any other time in making the decision known would have been open to misinterpretation. The way has now been made clear for the Swarajists to chalk out their programme of work in the Council and contest seats in the Assembly when elections will take place in the middle of November. The session of the Assembly which begins about 15th of July in Simla will last two months. Sir Harry Haig will be Home Member till 1st of August.

### No Merger With Congress

#### Sir Chimanlal Setalvad Reiterates Liberal Creed

BOMBAY, May 1.

Sir Chimanlal Setalvad referring to the report that had appeared in the papers to the effect that the Liberals were considering the question of joining the Congress and that they had laid down certain conditions for their co-operation with the Congress, said that he was not aware of any, such move on the part of Liberals, and he was surprised that reports of the character mentioned were circulated in the press.

The Liberals, he continued, had no intention whatever of merging themselves in the Congress or any other organisation. They were determined to maintain their principles and their separate existence as a party, although they may and would gladly co-operate with any other party on any issue or occasion that may arise if such co-operation was deemed desirable, in the best interests of the country. Such co-operation with the Congress would be possible, if the Congress definitely abandoned Civil Disobedience and the methods of direct action following the belated recommendation of Mahatma Gandhi, who could have and ought to have avoided the great harm to the country, and the incalculable hardship to the thousands of patriotic youngmen by doing months—nay years ago—what he has been obliged to do now by force of circumstances.

FOR DOMINION STATUS.

There could be no question of the Liberals joining the Congress with its objective of complete independence. The Liberal Party had always stood and would continue to stand for Dominion Status for India within the British Commonwealth of Nations. The Liberals were against the creed of "independence", not because they were in any degree less keen to secure the greatest measure of freedom for their country, but because they were convinced that India's interest would be better served by securing the internal freedom enjoyed by the Dominions like Canada, Australia and South Africa than by severing the British connection and losing all the protection from foreign aggression in the present state of the military equipment of India, that such a connection ensures. They, however, yield to none in insisting that India should reach full Dominion Status in a reasonably short space of time and the immediate step to be taken by way of the new Reform Constitution and should not be of a halting character but should involve the immediate transfer of substantial power to the people, not hedged round by irritating and unjustified restrictions and safeguards.

BRITAIN MUST CHOOSE.

The time has come when England must choose between political power and British trade in India. If she does not part with political power, she cannot preserve her trade. If a really Liberal Constitution that will reasonably satisfy the country is not conceded, the Swadeshi movement with the resultant corollary, of boycott of foreign goods would surely gather immense strength, and as Mr. Baldwin once observed, you cannot force the people of any country to buy your goods at the point of the bayonet. Political power must sooner or later go out of the hands of Britain; it cannot be kept for ever. Thus there is in the end a sure chance of losing both trade and political power.

Trade can only be preserved by mutual goodwill and goodwill of India can be secured only by enacting a constitution that will make people feel that they will be complete masters of their own destiny in a reasonably short space of time. Risks there are always in doing something really big, but there are greater risks in doing little and that too grudgingly. What is wanted is the vision and the courage that prompted Sir Campbell-Bannerman to give freedom to South Africa with such admirable results.—A.P.

### AMRITLAL'S SUGGESTION

RANCHI, May 1.

Mr. Amritlal Seth of the India States Peoples Conference has telegraphed to Dr. Ansari urging the inclusion of the States Peoples Conference demands in the programme of the Swaraj Party and in any National Demand they might formulate. He recalls Mahatma Gandhi's promise in this cannection made in London and characterises as a "heinous wrong" the omission of the States Peoples demands from the Swarajist Programme.—A.P.

### A FREE FIGHT

#### Affray At Haines Road

There was a mild flutter of excitement at Haines Road on Tuesday night when an affray took place between two sections of the Muslim Community. Some persons on both sides received stab wounds and they were removed to the Hospital by the Police. Some arrests were also effected and the case is now being investigated by the Agripada Police.

# Latest Commercial News

## Further Drop Of 14 Pts. In New York Cotton

## LONDON GOLD STEADY BUT SILVER WEAK

## Chicago Wheat Quiet But Argentine Linseed Closed

BOMBAY, May 1.

On Tuesday, the sterling dollar cross rate opened easy and declined slightly further. The sterling Franc cross rate ruled steady with small fluctuations.

RAPID FLUCTUATIONS IN NEW YORK COTTON.

The New York Cotton Market witnessed rapid fluctuations to-day. There was considerable selling pressure which caused a sharp decline but subsequently prices recovered on speculative buying.

FURTHER FALL IN SILVER.

London Gold price improved to-day but Silver registered a further fall. Wheat quiet and linseed closed.

Liverpool wheat ruled quiet. Chicago wheat prices declined on Commission Houses selling. The Argentine Linseed market was closed to-day.

HOLIDAY IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day on account of May Day.

## COTTON EXCHANGES

### LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

(October 1934)

New York, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 11.05 |
| To-day's opening rate | 11.00 |
| Difference | —.05 |
| To-day's closing rate | 10.91 |
| Difference | —.14 |

Broach Expectation July ..... Rs. 181

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

(October 1934)

Liverpool, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing rate | 5.65 |
| To-day's opening rate | 5.57 |
| Difference | —.08 |
| To-day's closing rate | 5.52 |
| Difference | —.13 |

### NEW YORK COTTON MARKET

New York, May 1.

Considerable selling was again in evidence in the New York cotton market to-day and the general tendency was easy. Trading in October option commenced with a decline of 5 points and on liquidation and foreign selling prices declined October recording 10.97. Weakness in Liverpool and quiet tendency in other markets were responsible for a further decline and October receded as far down as 10.88 which was 17 points below yesterdays closing levels. At this level however some short covering was in evidence and prices improved to 10.94 and again on speculative demand October recorded 11.00 but reaction set in and prices again declined to 10.97.

The New York Cotton Market closed at 10.91 with a decline of 14 points.

### NEW YORK COTTON

New York, May 1.

The following were the opening ranges.

July (11.11/11/11) 10.85/10.82
October (11.27/11.25) 11.00/10.98

### LIVERPOOL COTTON

London, May 1.

The following were the rates at 12-15 p m

American May (5.71) 5.60
American May (5.73) 5.62
Egyptian July (8.04) 7.88
Egyptian July (8.07) 7.94

### BROACH COTTON

Bombay, May 1.
10-15 p.m.

Broach J-A. was quoted at Rs. 182-8 after New York opening and thereafter it declined to Rs. 180-8 as the New York futures were 19 down after opening 4 down. Later it improved to Rs. 182-4 with New York futures only 9 down.

### PRODUCE RECEIPTS

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Wheat | 14,374 cwts. |
| Linseed | 27,617 cwts. |
| Rape, Rai and Mustard seeds | 248 cwts. |
| Gingellyseed | 269 cwts. |
| Poppyseed | 374 cwts. |
| Groundnuts | 11,835 cwts. |
| Castorseed | 3,040 vwts. |
| Rice | 3,356 cwts. |
| Myrabollams | 1,623 cwts. |
| Cottonseed | 5,465 cwts. |
| Gram | 5,653 cwts. |
| Joowar | 400 cwts. |
| Barley | 3 cwts. |
| Bajree | 668 cwts. |
| Coal | 2,989 tons. |

### LINSEED AND WHEAT

Bombay, May 1

| | |
|---|---|
| Linseed May | 6 10 9 |
| Linseed September | 6 15 3 |
| Wheat May | 4 2 0 |
| Wheat September | 4 1 9 |

**Ajmer.—The grand-mother of the Rajah of Bhinai who sustained injuries in a motor accident recently near Kishengarh has died.—A. P.**

## EXCHANGES

### LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

T. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON.

New York, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.13 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 5.13 |
| To-day's closing | 5.11 1/8 |

T. T. LONDON ON NEW YORK.

London, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 5.13 3/4 |
| To-day's opening | 5.13 1/8 |
| To-day's closing | 5.12 1/4 |
| Difference | —.01 1/2 |

FRANC RATE.

London, May 1.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous closing | 77.34 |
| To-day's opening | 77.28 |
| To-day's closing | 77.18 |
| Difference | —.16 |

### LONDON EXCHANGES

London, May 1.

London Exchanges opened quiet with the sterling dollar at 513 1/8 and declined to 512 13/16.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.12 1/4.

Franc opened at 77.28 and remained steady about the same rate.

The sterling Franc cross rate closed at 77.13.

LONDON SILVER

London, May 1.

The market closed uncertain.

| | Last Price. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|---|
| Spot | 18 13/16d. | 18 3/16d. |
| Forward | 18 7/8d. | 18 1/4d. |

LONDON GOLD.

London, May 1.

| | Last Price. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|---|
| Gold per ounce | £6-15-8 | £6-15-11 1/2 |

BULLION

London, May 1.

Influx (£63000) nil
Withdrawal (nil) nil
Gold (£6-15-8) £6-15-11 1/2
Silver (18 7/8d) 18 3/16d.

DISCOUNTS

London, May 1.

3 months (15/16 p.c.) 15/16 p.c.
4 months (1 p.c.) 1 p.c.
6 months (1 1/16 p.c.) 1 1/16 p.c.

CROSS RATES

London, May 1.
3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay (1-6 1/16) 1-6 1/16
Paris on Bombay (5.82 3/4) 5-81 3/8
New York on Bombay (38.87) 38.75
Berlin on Bombay (0.96 1/4) 0.96 1/2
London on Milan (60.00) 59.93
London on Shanghai (1.3 1/2) 1.3 1/4
London on Kobe (1-2 3/16) 1-2 3/16

### BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, May 1.

The local silver market opened weak at Rs. 50/15, 56/13 and 51/2 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement and moved in a downward trend on easy Shanghai advices to Rs. 50/12, 56/10 and 50/15. Later prices further declined on London cables late in night they were quoted at Rs. 50/10, 56/8 and 50/13.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 39/9/3, 33/9/3 and 33/10 for ready, 1st and 2nd settlement, and slightly improved on easiness in sterling dollar rate finally closing 33/10/6, 33/10/6 and 33/11/9.

SEEDS TRADERS' ASSOCIATION

Bombay, May 1.

Castorseeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 25/7; Lowest Rs. 25/2/6; Closing Rs. 25/3

Castorseeds September delivery: Opening Rs. 26/7: Highest Rs. 26/7/6; Lowest Rs. 26/3; Closing Rs. 26/3/6

Groundnut seeds May delivery: Opening Rs. 21; Closing Rs. 20/11

Groundnut seeds August delivery: Opening Rs. 22/6; Closing Rs. 21/15

## COMMODITIES

### LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, May 1.

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with a slight decline over yesterday's closing. July was quoted at 51 5/8.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, May 1.

Prices on the Chicago wheat market declined on commission houses selling and more favourable crop reports. May was quoted at 79 3/4, July 79 and Sept. 80.

CHICAGO OATS AND RYE.

Chicago, May 1.

Chicago oats ruled with better prices to-day and July was quoted at 29 1/2.

Rye was steady at 45 1/8

ARGENTINE LINSEED.

Buenos Aires, May 1.

Argentine linseed market was closed to-day.

### LONDON MARKETS

London, May 1.

The following were the rates at 3-30 p.m. in the London market:—

METALS

Tin (£238 3/4) £238 1/2 buyers £238 3/4 sellers quiet.
Lead (£11 3/8) £11 7/16 buyers £11 13/16 sellers quiet.
Electrolytic Copper (£35 3/4 to £36 1/4) £35 1/4 to £36 1/2
Glasgow Iron (70) 70

TEA.

Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-2 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-3 1/2) 1-2 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe (1-1 1/2) 1-1 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (2-3 1/2) 2-3 1/2

RUBBER

Spot (6 9/16) 6 13/16 paid and buyers
April-June (6 3/4) 6 15/16 paid and buyers.

JUTE

Crop May-June (£15 3/4) 15 3/4 value sellers
Dundee May (£17 3/4) unquoted
Lightning May (£16 1/2) unquoted.

LINSEED.

Linseed Bombay May-June (£12 1/4) £12 1/8 sellers.
Linseed Calcutta May-June (£12) £11 7/8 sellers.
Linseed La Plata May-June (£10 3/16) £10 3/16 sellers.
Rapeseed Toria May-June (£10 1/4) £9 3/4

### INDORE PRODUCE MARKET

Indore, April 30.

(From Messrs. Gangadhar Waman and Co.)

Wheat seed and Cotton, Rate per Mani of 6 Mds. Bengal.
Wheat Bombay Pass Rs. 20, 22
Wheat Malwi Rs. 18, 20
Wheat Pissi Rs. 18, 19
Tilseed Rs. 28( 35
Gram Rs. 16, 18
Linseed Rs 24
Jawar Rs. 10, 12
Bajara Rs. 16, 18
Tuar Rs. 17, 18
Lintal Rs. 15, 17
Dhana Rs. 28, 35
Ajavam Rs. 16, 19
Oile Cakes Rs. 14, 17
Cotton seed Rs. 10
Cotton Malwa per boja of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 67, 70
Cotton Nimadi per boga of 4 Mds. Bengal Rs. 56, 65
Wheat flour Maida per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10
Wheat Rawa per Bag of 95 srs. Rs. 10/12
Wheat Ata Maida per Bag of 90 srs. Rs. 7/4
Wheat Chapad per Bag of 40 srs. Rs. 2/12
Tea rate per lbs.
Lipton 0/8 to 1/12 Bhar Mal 1/0 to 1/4
Chandara Brand 0/8 to 1/12 Otur Brand 0/6 to 1/4
Share Market.
100 P. N. Bhandari Ltd. L. State Mills 30
100 Indore Malwa United Mills Ltd. 87
100 Hukumchand Mills Ltd. 134
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Ordy) 116
100 Kalyanmal Mills Ltd. (Pref.) 102
100 Nandalal Bhandari Mills Ltd. 89
100 Swadeshi Cotton and Flour Mills Ltd. 5
100 Rajakumar Mills Ltd. 20
100 Binod Mills Ltd. 103
100 Bhagaratha Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd. 7
50 Navavouga Mills Ltd. 1
25 Bank of Indore Ltd. 18/12
25 Indore Premire Co-operative Bank Ltd. 12/8
25 Indore Co-operative Dairy Ltd 10
25 Indore Co-operative Press Ltd. 5
10 Hukumchand Juit Ltd. 16
Bullion.
Gold Bar per tola Rs. 34/12
Silver per 100 tola Rs. 56
Grain and Seed Market Strong.
Cotton and Share Market Declining.

### JUTE SHARES FAIRLY STEADY

CALCUTTA, May 1.

Jutes Shares ruled fairly steady with moderate business resulting. Coals were neglected due to less support. Teas were firm. Miscellaneous were unchanged. Securities were weak. Following were the closing quotations:

Securities:—3 1/2 per cent paper 88/1; 3 1/2 per cent loan 1947/50 97/13 small lot; 4 per cent loan 1960/70 102; 4 per cent loan 1934/37 100/9; 5 per cent bonds 1955 103/2; 5 per cent loan 1945/55 115/2; 5 per cent U. P. bonds 1944 108/2 small odd lot; 6 1/2 per cent treasury bonds 1935 104/15.

Banks:—Central 26/12 small odd lots; Imperial fully paid 1338; Imperial conty 339.

Cottons:—New Victoria pref 4; Bengal Nagpore ordy 18/12.

Coals:—Bengal 230; Equitable 20/4; New Manbhoom 31/2; Sendra 10/8.

Jutes:—Agarpara ordy 12/12; Agarpara pref. 111; Alliance 307 small lot; Anglo India 378 small odd lot; Adamjee pref 110/8; Bally 169 small lot; Cheviot 229 small lot; Clive 32/10; Delta 376; Gourepore 460; Fort William 271/8; Howrah 55/8; Nowrah 7 per cent pref 133; Hukumchand pref 106/8; India 300; Kamarhatty 549; Lothian 286/8; Naihati 435; National 26/7; Nuddea 29/12; Presidency 6/1; Standard 340; Union 462 small lot.

Miscellaneous:—Burma corporation 8/11; Bengal aerating gas 71; Calcutta Electric 57/6; Indian galvanizing 8/12; Indian iron and steel 7/6; Associated hotels pref 81; Great eastern hotel 70; British Ceylon Corporation ordy 6/12 ex div.

Sugar:—Carew and Co., 18/10; Samasitpore 9/12; Bishnauth 32/8; Central Cachar 102; Chandypore 152; Dimakusi 38; Gungaram 295; Hasimara 42/10; Kalinugger and Koreel 102; Patrakola ordy 1045/8; Rutena 13/6; Sonai River 20; Tengpani 19.

Debentures:—4 per cent 1914/74; Calcutta Port Trust Debentures 99/4; 4 per cent 1912/42; Calcutta Municipal Debentures 101/8.—A. P.

## HOLIDAY IN LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

### FAIR BUSINESS IN SHELLAC AT BETTER PRICE

### Tin And Cotton Weak But Rubber Active

### *FRENCH GOVERNMENT'S APPROVAL OF RESTRICTION SCHEME*

(SPECIAL CABLE.)

LONDON, May 1.

**The Stock Exchange was closed to-day being a customary holiday.**

**In commodity markets tin, was easier owing to the decrease in stocks being considerably smaller than anticipated. In Shellac fair business was done at better prices. Rubber early was strong and active, spot touched 6-13/16 paid but owing to American prices being lower than anticipated, the market fell back. Nevertheless, considerable business was done.**

**News of French Government's approval of the restriction scheme caused amazing scene in the rubber exchange. A ring was formed round the member of the French nationality, the crowd enthusiastically singing opening bars Marseillaises.**

**Cotton further weakened in sympathy with America.**

### LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, May 1.

The London Stock Exchange was closed to-day.

### NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, May 1.

**The following were the opening rates on the New York Stock Exchanges.**

General Motors (dol 36 5/8) dol 36 5/8
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 16 1/8) dol 15 1/4
U P Steel Common (dol 48 7/8) dol 46 7/8
United States Steel preference (dol. 95 1/4) unquoted.

## WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, April 30

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing closing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Amer Power and Light 5 per cent P A | 21 |
| Amer Forn Power Com | 3 |
| Amer Forn Power 7 per cent P | 21 |
| Electric Bond Common | 16 |
| Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd | 48 |
| Electric Bond 6 per cent Pfd | 55 |
| Consolidated Gas | 35 |
| Columbia Gas | 15 |
| American Tel and Tel | 119 |
| Western Union Telg | 51 1/2 |
| Radio Corp | 8 |
| Chesapeake and Ohio | 46 |
| New York Central | 30 1/4 |
| Baltimore and Ohio R R | 27 |
| Erie R R | 21 |
| Pennsylvania R R | 33 |
| Union Pacific R R | 129 |
| Great North Pfd | 26 |
| National Dairy | 16 |
| Hiram Walker | 40 |
| Distillers Seagram | 19 |
| Amr Tobacco R | 71 |
| Dupont | 92 |
| Bethelehem Steel | 39 |
| United States Steel | 46 3/4 |
| American Smelting | 40 |
| Int Nickel of Canada | 28 |
| Anaconda Copper Mining | 15 1/2 |
| Kennecott Copper | 21 |
| Cerro de Pasco Copper | 32 |
| International Harvestor | 39 |
| General Motors | 36 1/2 |
| Packard Motor | 5 |
| General Electric | 22 |
| Mid Con Petroleum | 13 |
| Atlantic Refining | 27 |
| Socony | 16 |
| Plymouth Oil | 13 |
| American Radiator | 15 |
| Chase Bank | 29 1/2 |
| National City Bank | 29 1/2 |
| Sun Life of Canada | 460 |
| National Distillers | 29 |
| Celanese Corporation of Am | 29 |
| Remington Rand | 11 |
| General Foods | 35 |

A sexagenarian has come out successful in the law examination held recently by the Nagpur University. Mr. S. M. Ali Shah of Jubbalpore, a Government pensioner, who retired from service as a tahsildar, has just completed his 59 years.

He secured a pass in the second division.

### WHY WOMEN ARE DENIED ADMISSION IN ALIGARH

University Union To Discuss

The 'Pioneer" publishes the following letter by "Two Aligarh Undergraduates":—

The policy of the Aligarh Muslim University in denying admission to women undergraduates which was denounced by Miss Jehan Ara in a letter to "The Pioneer" dated April 19, has been much criticised.

There is great stir in the University circles over the matter and it is proposed to move a resolution at the next meeting of the Universisty Union after the Muharram holidays urging upon the University authorities the desirability of introducing University education for Muslim girls.

The following letter from two undergraduates of that University is published:

Sir,

We wish wholeheartedly to associate ourselves with the sentiments expressed by Miss Jehan Ara who has boldly come forward to make a denunciation of the Muslim University's policy regarding University education for Muslim girls. It is high time the negligence of the University in providing for the education of girls is brought to light and we are glad to find in Miss Jehan Ara a fearless champion of a more rational and liberal policy befitting a Muslim institution.

In this connection, you will be interested to know that some students have given notice of the following resolution to be moved in the University Union:—

"The members of the Aligarh Muslim University Union with to express their deep concern for the inadequate facilities for advanced education of their sisters and respectfully urge upon the University authorities the urgent desirability of introducing University education for Muslim girls, and opening of degree classes for them not later than July 1934."

The resolution will be moved at a meeting of the Union as soon as the University reopens after Muharrum holidays.

We were glad to read your note on Miss Jehan Ara's letter and assure you that the facts stated in Miss Jehan Ara's letter are absolutely correct.

The University Court is meeting in a few days and if even now nothing is done towards providing University education for girls, Miss Jehan Ara's charges will be endorsed. If the University still considers building of futile markets and hostels more important than the education of those whom Sir S R. Masood, the Vice-Chancellor, rightly calls "the guardians of the best traditions of a race," we propose to ask the authorities to allow us, the students, to finance the education of our sisters. A thousand students will surely come forward who will be prepared to pay a rupee or two a month so that the girls of their community may have the advantages of University education.

When the next generation of Muslim girls justifiably censures the Aligarh Universisty for neglecting their education for so long, let it not be said that the students too were oblivious of their duties and responsibilitiess.

We close with a request to the University authorities not to forget the injunction of the Prophet which forms the official motto of the University. "The quest for knowledge is the duty of all Muslim men and "women."

# SHIPPING NEWS

## Exports And Imports

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, May 1.

Nizam, Williams, Java.
Jalavihar, Memary, Rangoon.

DEPARTURES.

Bombay, May 1.

Java, Skoldam, Hongkong.
Targestea, Alberti, Trieste.

Bombay, May 2.

Bandra, Danbrook, Busrah.
Tairea, Greese, Durban.
Nowshera, Davis, Karachi.

LOADING.

Bombay, May 1.

Steamer President Garfield for New York.
Steamer Mundra for London.
Steamer Viceroy of India for London.

AFRICAN MAIL REPORT.

S S Tairea:—The B I S N Coy's mail steamer Tairea will sail to-day for Durban with mails, a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nizam:—The T M Coy's steamer Nizam arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Java with a general cargo and sugar.

S S Jalavihar:—The Scindia S N Coy's steamer Jalavihar arrived in harbour on Tuesday from Rangoon with a general cargo and rice.

S S Java:—The Messrs. Volkart Bros' steamer Java sailed yesterday for Hongkong with a general and same bottom cargo and two through passengers.

S S Tergestea:—The Lloyd T Coy's steamer Tergestea sailed yesterday for Trieste with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S S Bandra:—The B I S N Co's steamer Bandra will sail to-day for Busrah with a general cargo and passengers.

S S Nowshera:—The B I S N Coy's steamer Nowshera will sail to-day for Karachi with same bottom cargo.

EXPORTS

Bombay, May 1.

S S Mundra for London.—75 drums castor oil, Svastika Oil Mills; 495 bags masoor, Ralli Bros. 1350 bags groundnut cakes, K Devchand & Co.; 370 bags myrabollums, R S Tata & Co.; 1232 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.

For Hull:—2740 bags castor seed Cotton Agents Ltd.; 16000 bags linseed, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 132 bags myrabollums, C Jivanlal & Co.; 3812 bags myrabollums, P Mathradas & Co.

S S Viceroy of India for London.—8 bales animal skins, A Mariatoosai; 9 bales animal skins Kootbdin & Co.; 18 bales animal skins, M Esmail; 10 bales animal skins, H R Rehmanbhai; 25 bales animal skins, K Lalbhai; 18 bales animal skins, J Rahimtoola 7 bales animal skins, F A Rahim & Co.; 14 bales animal skins, A A Hirjee; 42 cases husks, F Ebrahim 61 cases bristles, B P and Hayley & Co.

S S City of Poona for Liverpool.—14700 bags groundnut cakes, Strauss & Co.; 50 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 125 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Ltd.

For Manchester.—6590 bags groundnut seed, Cotton Agents, Ltd.; 26 bales cotton yarn waste, Chimanlal & Sons; 25 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora; 996 bales cotton raw, Patel Cotton Co. Ltd.

For Glasgow.—2475 bags masoor, Ralli Bros.

S S Wartenfels for Hamburg.—400 bags bones. B Ardeshir & Co.; 57 bags kang grain, T S Thadani & Sons.

For Antwerp.—45 cases cashew nuts, Mangaldas & Co.; 375 bales cotton raw, Ralli Bros.

For Gothenburg.—63 bales cotton fly, L O Vora; 61 bales cotton thread waste, L O Vora.

For New York.—24 bales cotton waste, B Karsondas & Co.

S S President Garfield for New York.—70 bags gum karaya, D Mavji & Co.; 30 cases cotton prints, D Abraham & Sons.; 382 bags gum karaya, N Moolji & Co.

For Boston.—150 bales wool raw, D Abraham & Sons

S S Yoko Maru for Kobe.—100 bales cotton raw, S R Tulshan & Co.; 400 bales cottton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.; 300 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 118 bales cotton raw, Langley & Co.

For Osaka.—400 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tango Maru for Kobe.—600 bales cotton raw, A Khimji & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, S Karamshi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, Nissho Co. Ltd.; 500 bales cotton raw G K Kaisha Ltd.; 100 bales cotton raw, Cotton Agents Ltd.; 70 ton iron scrap, C Harilal & Co.

For Nagasaki.—500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.

For Osaka.—1000 bales cotton raw, G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Nagato Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 100 bales cotton raw, N Maneklal & Co.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe.—500 bales cotton raw, M Amersey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Manilal & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, H Nensey & Co.; 500 bales cotton raw, N Nagsi & Co.; 200 bales cotton raw, O Suleman & Co.

IMPORTS.

Bombay May 1.

S S Chybassa, Agents, M M & Co., from Calcutta.—80 cases rope; 50 cases cord; 51 cases printing ink; 30 cases soap; 43 cases hicloth; 66 cases firebricks; 55 cases porcelain ware; 43 cases gramophone goods; 10 cases cigarettes; 41 cases betelnuts; 73 50 cases silk yarn; cases medicine; 50 cases yarn; 30 cases palm oil; 142 cks. tallow 25 bales gunnies; 4022 tons coal; 75 drums grease; 1748 drums paint; 82 drums varnish; 200 bags phenyle; 186 empty drums; 215 bags metal boring; 448 pkgs. tea; 5074 pces. pipes.

S S Bhutan, Agents, M M and Co., from London.—80 cases milk powder; 27 cases gripe water; 50 cases waterproof paper; 50 cases provision; 24 cases whiting; 210 cases tubes; 1900 cases cement; 42 cases castor oil; 30 cases preserves; 100 cases wincarnis; 165 cases beer; 25 cases ale; 45 cases cardials; 90 cases biscuits; 71 cases wine; 170 cases tyres; 75 cases condensed milk; 175 cases gin; 75 cases soap; 148 cases medicine; 180 cases emulsion; 80 kgs. lead; 222 cases spirits; 50 cases salt (fruit); 75 cases fruit squash; 315 drums varnish; 958 drums paint; 30 cases colour; 200 cases o'stores; 158 cases whisky; 320 cks. chemicals.

From Middlesborough 225 cases washers.

From Amsterdam.—25 cases cheese.

From Cheroute.—248 cases brandy.

From Bordeaux.— 200 cases brandy.

From Copenhagen.—13 cases provision; 25 cases beer.

From Gothenburg.—52 cases machinery and parts.

From Rotterdam.—44 cases millboards.

## *OOTACAMUND RACES*

### *Acceptances*

(From Our Correspondent.)

OOTACAMUND, May 1.

The following are acceptances for (to-morrow). Second Day of Ootacamund races:—

FIRST RACE: 2-15 p.m.

THE WELLINGTON PLATE: Distance 6 furlongs.

Mothersboy 9|4, Bismark II 9|0, Pamela Mary 8|8, Vivite 7|12, Mytilus 7|9.

THE SIVAGANGA CUP: Distance 1 mile.

Mountgarret 9|9, Hillflower 9|5, Galactic 9|2, Tomtit 9|0, Roundelay 8|10, Dios 7|10, Rahinderry 7|6, Land of Hope 7|4, Joliblond 7|4.

THE DAMASCUS PLATE: Distance 1 mile.

Goolab 9|11, Young Chayna 8|10, Sabhanoor 8|7, Ahnaf 8|1, Faraj-Pasha 8|1, Berlin 8|0, Redoubt 7|11, Red Label 7|4, June 7|4.

THE BASRAH PLATE: Division 1. Distance 5 1|2 furlongs.

Farid Pasha 9|4, O'Brien II 9|2, Iqbal 8|13, Carter 8|12, Packard 8|9, Charingcross 8|4, Malster 7|9.

THE BASRAH PLATE: Division II. Distance 5 1|2 furlongs.

Rajub Pasha 9|5, Sakran 8|12, Maharani 8|11, Jaibala 8|10, Bahriyah 8|7, Sardar 8|4, Nancy Carol 7|12, Summerton 7|6, Iraq Prince 7|4, Johnbull 7|4.

THE COONER PLATE: Distance 7 furlongs.

Faithful II 9|7, Black Pearl 9|7, St Fortunat 9|4, Kurdi 9|1, Mansur Pasha 8|12, Fury 8|8, Takreet 8|6, Roi-de-lair 8|3, Waeel 8|1, Almandoob 7|13, Chayna 7|9, Vortex 7|4, Almijrin 7|4.

THE BLUE MOUNTAIN PLATE: Distance 5 1|2 furlongs.

Rosenante II 9|5, Mytilus 9|3, Corviglia 8|9, Douceur 7|3, Dios 7|13, Poetry 7|8, Goldplume 7|5, Daka 7|4, City Lights 7|4.

N.B.—This race was postponed on 28th April till 2nd May, by the Stewards owing to heavy showers.

Miss Muriel Lester, who arrived in Ranchi on Sunday proceeds to Simla on Friday for a week's stay with Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and thereafter, returns to Patna, where she will watch the A.I.C.C. meeting.

# HEAVY LIQUIDATION IN N. Y. COTTON

## Silver And Securities Down

## PROFESSIONAL OPERATORS QUIET

## General Confidence Impaired

## MARKET BECOMING OVERSOLD

Bombay, May 1.

The New York cotton futures market was easier on Monday on decreased buying, influenced by unfavourable spot demand and long liquidation. Business in the cloth market was quiet and sales were below the present production. Prices in the coth market were reduced and stocks of unsold goods are increasing and unfilled orders on hand are expiring rapidly. There is a move to curtail production and the texelle situation in foreign countries continues disappointing.

PURCHASES IN MAY

It is now believed that the area under cotton cultivation is likely to increase. Weather over the cotton belt continues fabourable and planting is making rapid progress Messrs. A. Nordon & Co. have issued their annual report which shows that generally cotton prices are at about the lowest level during the second week of May and it has been proved that purchases made at the low prices during the month of May generally show handsome profits.

NEW YORK MARKET

The New York cotton futures market opened at unchanged prives with Ocaober delivery quoted 11.25 During the first hour there was some local buying which resulted in a rise of 6 points from the opening level and the market reached the highest level of the day with October 11.31. At this level there was heavy selling which depressed prices 26 points from the highest level and October option reached a new level 11.05. The market closed at about the lowest level of the day at a net decline of 27 to 20 points. Spot cotton prices were reduced by 20 points to 10.95c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was also easy with increased selling and closed at a net loss of 23 points. Spot cotton prices closed 23 points lower at 10.97c per lb.

Private cables stated that the liquidation was over but in the absence of any bullish factor prices are declining under the selling pressure. Professional operators are not inclined to take interest at the moment as there are too many uncertain factors in the general situation. Present decline in cotton and silver are bound to have adverse effect on the general business and the textile situation is also worsening.

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened on Monday at a decline of one point with October 5.65. Business was small with scattered Bombay selling which was absorbed by trade. In the afternoon there was no fresh business although there was slight trade calling. Prices fluctuated within the range of 4 points with October highest 5.68 and lowest 5.64. The market closed at a net decline of one to two points. Middling American spot cotton prices closed at a decline of one point to 5.96d. per lb.

East Indian cotton futures market was quiet with a limited business and prices closed at a decline of one to two points. At the close May was quoted 4.51, July 4.52 and October 4.56d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with a little improved enquiry for Sakel cotton. Sakels futures closed at a rise of two to four points with spot cotton 5 points up at 8.24d. Uppers futures closed at decline of one point with spot cotton 2 points higher at 6.37d. per lb.

LACK OF CUNFIDENCE.

Messrs. M. and B. Stern in the report state that despite the reports that a Bill has been introduced in the Senate forbidding the sale of cotton held by the farmers pool at less than 15 cents per lb. prior to August 1935, prices relapsed on heavy liquidation in consequence of poor export demand, unsettled dry goods market with a possibility of some mill curtailment, and the weakness of Wall Street and silver. Although prices seem very reasonable the unsettled pohtical situation in America, fears of further labour troubles and Germany's unsatisfactory attitude over the pending loan payments is creating a lack of confidence in prices.

The political situation in Europe and the Far East is also viewed with misgiving by the trade. Notwithstanding the healthy technical position due to the recent heavy speculative liquidation lack of confidence may cause some further decline but we still believe purchases around this level are attractive as any unfavourable crop developments or better outlook in the political situation would cause a sharp upturn.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest 11.31 plus 06 (10-57 p.m.) lowest 11.05—20 (2-58 p. m.)

Liverpool October highest 5.68 plus 02 (3-10 p.m.) lowest 5.64—02 (3-25 p. m.)

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cables:—

New York Cotton Exchange Service cabled:—

America: Business quiet; sales again below production; prices easier; stocks goods accumulating; unfilled orders expiring more rapidly; mill activity contracted slightly; organised curtailment discussed; foreign situation little changed.

Liverpool Agents cabled us under:—

Market declined on Southern selling, acreage ideas increasing.

Messrs. Sarupchand Prithiraj have received the following cables:—

New York: Market affected unfavourably by decline in Securities, Silver; dry goods trade poor.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Market quiet and featureless awaiting lead from America.

Liquidation continues. Bearish.

New York: Further liquidation with trade buying on scale.

New York: Domestic textile situation uncertain. Mills liquidating. May go temporarily lower.

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cable from New York:—

"Reports to hand indicate that there has been too much rain in the Atlantic states: while world mill activity has become smaller. However drastic liquidation of old longs continue strengthening the technical position of the market."

NEW YORK COTTON.
New York, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1934 .. .. | 10.74—27 |
| July 1934 .. .. | 10.90—21 |
| October 1934 .. .. | 11.05—20 |
| December 1934 .. .. | 11.14—23 |
| January 1935 .. .. | 11.21—25 |
| March 1935 .. .. | 11.30—23 |
| Middling Spot .. .. | 10.95—20 |

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.
New York, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| May 1934 .. .. | 10.71—23 |
| July 1934 .. .. | 10.87—23 |
| October 1934 .. .. | 11.00—23 |
| Middling Spot .. .. | 10.97—23 |

NEW YORK.
New York, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| New York 10-24 a.m.— | |
| May 1934 .. .. | —— |
| July 1934 .. .. | 10.16 |
| October 1934 .. .. | 11.30 |
| New York Noon Call— | |
| May 1934 .. .. | 10.96 |
| July 1934 .. .. | 11.06 |
| October 1934 .. .. | 11.21 |

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.
New York, April 30.

| | Bales. |
|---|---|
| Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports .. .. .. | 7,000 |
| Day's Exports to Great Britain .. .. .. | Nil |
| Day's Exports to the Continent .. .. .. .. | 8,000 |

LIVERPOOL COTTON.
Liverpool, April 30.

| | 10-10 a.m. Quotations. | To-day's Price. |
|---|---|---|
| May 1934 .. .. | | 5.69—02 |
| June 1934 .. .. | | 5.70—01 |
| July 1934 .. .. | 5.72 | 5.71—01 |
| August 1934 .. | | 5.69—01 |
| September 1934 .. | | 5.67—01 |
| October 1934 .. | 5.66 | 5.65—01 |
| November 1934 .. | | 5.63—02 |
| December 1934 .. | | 5.63—02 |
| January 1935 .. | | 5.63—01 |
| February 1935 .. | | 5.63—01 |
| March 1935 .. .. | | 5.64—01 |
| April 1935 .. .. | | 5.63—01 |
| May 1935 .. .. | | 5.62—00 |
| Middling Spot .. | | 5.96+01 |

EGYPTIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELLARIDIS:— | |
| May 1934 .. .. | 7.99+02 |
| July 1934 .. .. | 8.03+04 |
| October 1934 .. .. | 8.00+03 |
| November 1934 .. | 8.00+03 |
| December 1934 .. | 7.97+02 |
| January 1935 .. | 7.97+02 |
| March 1935 .. | 8.00—00 |
| F. G. F. Spot .. .. | 8.24+05 |

# MONEY MARKET

## Exchange Quotations

Bombay, May 1

B C RATE
T T D D 1/6
LONDON BANKS
Selling T T D D 1/5 9/16 25th May
Selling T T 1/6 1/32 June/July/Aug
Selling T T 1/6 Sept/Dec
Buying T T 1/6 3/32
Buying D D 1/6 1/8
Buying 3 mos 1/6 3/16 May
Buying 3 mos 1/6 5/32 June/July
NEW YORK B C Rate
T T 261
NEW YORK BANKS
Selling T T 259
Buying T T 258
PARIS BANKS
Selling D D 580
Buying D D 590
AMSTERDAM BANKS
Selling D D 56 1/4
JAVA BANKS
Selling D D 56
JAPAN BANKS
Selling T T 78 3/4
Buying 60 days 77 1/2
HONGKONG BANKS
Selling D D 93 1/2
SHANGHAI BANK S
Selling D D 84
SINGAPORE BANKS
Selling D D 156 3/4
BERLIN BANKS
Selling D D 96 1/2

CROSS RATE
New York/London 5.13 3/4 30th ultimo
Shanghai/London 1/3 1/16 1st instant
Japan/London 1/2 7/32 1st instant
London/Paris 77.37 30th ultimo
London/Belgium 21.83 30th ultimo
London/Switzerland 15.75 30th ultimo
London/Italy 60.06 30th ultimo
London/Berlin 12.95 30th ultimo
London/Stockholm 19.39 30th ultimo
London/New York 5.14 30th ultimo
London/Amsterdam 7.54 30th ultimo
Java/London 7.51 30th ultimo
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Quiet
Gold £6-15-9 28th ultimo £6-15-8 30th ultimo
Silver London Ready 19 1/16 28th ultimo 18 13/16 30th ultimo
Silver London Forward 19 1/8 28th ultimo 18 7/8 30th ultimo
Silver New York Ready 43 5/8 28th ultimo 42 7/8 30th ultimo
London discounts 3 mos 15/16 per cent 28th ultimo 15/16 per cent 30th ultimo
London discounts 6 mos 1 1/16 per cent 28th ultimo 1 1/16 per cent 30th ultimo
Imperial Bank Rate 3 1/2 per cent
Bank of England rate 2 per cent
Money:—Call 1 1/2 per cent
3 mos 2 per cent
6 mos 2 per cent
Tone: Easy

LONDON PRODUCE,
London, April 30.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/1-1/2
Wheat, Barletta Russo, Parcels, April/May sellers 18/1-1/2
Wheat, South Australian, Parcels, April/May sellers 21/6

JAVA SUGAR LONDON MARKET
London, April 30.

Java Sugar Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C. & F. Calcutta per cwt. Apl./May nomina) 6/7-1/2
C. & F. Bombay per cwt. Apl./May sellers 6/4-1/2.
C. & F. Karachi per cwt, Apl./May sellers 6/4-1/2.

NEW YORK COFFEE MARKET
New York April 30.

Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) Spot 10-1/8.

SEEDS.
London, April 30.

Cottonseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, no offers.
Castorseed Bombay, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £9-10-0.
Rapeseed Toria, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £10-2-6.
Linseed Calcutta (London) c.i.f. per ton, April/May sellers £11-17-6.
Linseed La Plata, (Hull) c.i.f. per ton April/May sellers £10-2-6.
Linseed Bombay, (London) c.i.f. per ton April/May sellers £12-2-6.

LINSEED OILS.
London, April 30.

Linseed Oils Naked London, per cwt., May sellers £19/3
Linseed Oils Naked London, per ton May/Aug. sellers £19/4-1/2

LONDON RUBBERS
London, April 30

Smoked Sheet Standard Ribbed lb., sellers £6-5/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGES.
London, April 30.

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Chartered Bank of I. A. and China .. .. .. | 16-1/4 |
| Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Reg.) .. .. | 134 |
| P. & O. Banking Corporation.. .. .. | 10-5/8 |
| National Bank of India .. | 48-3/4 |
| Funding Loan, 4 per cent. 1960/90 .. .. | 113-1/8 |
| Conversion Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1961 .. .. .. | 103-1/4 |
| Rupee Paper 3-1/2 per cent. | 65-1/2 N. |
| Indian Stock 3 per cent. 1948 or later .. .. .. | 78-1/2 |
| Indian Stock 3-1/2 per cent. 1931 or later .. .. | 90-3/4 |
| Indian Stock 4-1/2 per cent. 1950/55 .. .. .. | 113-1/4 |
| Consols 2-1/2 per cent. .. | 79-1/8 |
| War Loan 3-1/2 per cent. 1952 | 102-3/4 |
| Victory Bonds 4 per cent. .. | 111-1/8 |

LONDON SILVER.
London, April 30.

Silver.—Quietly steady.

| | |
|---|---|
| Spot .. .. .. | 18-13/16 |
| Forward .. .. .. | 18-7/8 |

# GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

SETTLEMENT SCRIPS.
Bombay, May 1

3 1/2 per cent G P N Sett 87/15
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash 87/15/6
4 per cent 1960/70 Sett 101/15
4 per cent 1960/70 Cash 102
5 per cent 1945/55 Sett 114/15
5 per cent 1945/55 Cash 115

TAXFREE
4 per cent 1953/63 Mysore 102-12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore 114-8
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore 109-2
6 1/2 per cent 1935 B D L 104/15

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50 Cash 97/10
4 per cent 1934/37 Cash 100/8
4 per cent 1943 Cash 103/5
4 1/2 per cent 1934 Cash 100/8
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60 Cash 108/9
5 per cent 1939/44 Cash 106/14
5 per cent 1940/43 Cash 107/10
5 per cent 1935 Cash 102/14
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40 Cash 107/14
6 1/2 per cent 1935 T B Cash 104/14

CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLES)
4 per cent B I T 1974 97/12
4 per cent M Deb. 1974 97-4
5 per cent M Deb 1959 107/12
6 per cent M Deb 1954 119
6 per cent K P T 1956 119
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937 108-0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent paper opened to-day at Rs. 87/11 and advanced to Rs. 88/3/6 on renewed buying. Later on there was some liquidation which depressed prices to Rs. 87/15 at the close.

# INDIAN COTTON PARITY

STRADDLE DIFFERENCES
New York-Liverpool:—
Liverpool New York May 125 at Cross Rate 5.13 3/4
Bombay-Liverpool:+
Broach A/May 182 Liverpool May 5.61 Rs. 62 at Exchange 1/6
Broach J/A 183 Liverpool July 5.62 Rs. 61 3/4 at Exchange 1/6
Bombay-New York:—
Broach A/May 182 New York May 10.74 Rs. 50 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.13 3/4
Broach J/A 183 New York July 10.90 Rs. 53 at Cross Rate 5.13 3/4

# HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, April 30

Broach A/May opening 186 1/2; highest 186 1/2; lowest 185 1/4; close 185 3/4
Broach J/Aug opening 187 1/2; highest 187 1/2; lowest 186 1/4; close 186 3/4
Oomra May opening 163; highest 163 lowest 162; close 162
Oomra July opening 162 1/2; highest 162 1/2; lowest 162; close 162
Bengal May opening 122; highest 122; lowest 120 1/2; close 120 3/4
Bengal July opening 124 1/4; highest 124 1/4; lowest 123; close 123 3/4
Tejimandi for Broach J/Aug Rs. 12 1/4

# ALEXANDRIA COTTON

Alexandria, April 30

| | |
|---|---|
| SAKELS— | |
| May | 14.71 plus 17 |
| July | 14.92 plus 16 |
| November | 15.11 plus 17 |
| January | 15.14 plus 14 |
| March | 15.13 plus 13 |
| ASHMOUNI— | |
| June | 11.21 plus 07 |
| October | 11.25 plus 05 |
| December | 11.33 plus 04 |

# SHANGHAI EXCHANGE

Shanghai, May 1

T T on London—
Previous closing 1-3 3/16
To-day's opening 1-3 1/16
To-day's closing 1-2 9/16
Difference — 5/8

# LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Livepool, April 30

May 49 5/8d
July 52 1/8d
October 54 5/8d plus 1/8d
December 55 3/4d

# CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, April 30

May 0-80 3/8 plus 1 7/8c.
July 0-79 3/8 plus 1 1/8c
September 0-80 5/8 plus 1 3/8c

LONDON METALS.
London, April 30

| | £ |
|---|---|
| Copper Braziers .. .. | 44-1/4 |
| Yellow Metal .. .. .. | 37-1/4 |
| Spelter Hard Indian Brands.. | 14-7/8 |
| Corrugated Sheets 24 Gauge.. | 16 |
| Tin English Ingots, Liverpool F.O.B. .. .. .. | 238-3/4 |

INDIAN COTTON.
Liverpool, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| BROACH :— | |
| Fully Good (Good Staple) .. | 4.52 |
| Fine (Good Staple) .. .. | 4.67 |
| Superfine (Good Staple) .. | 4.82 |
| OOMRA :— | |
| Good (No. 1 Staple) .. | 4.47 |
| Fine (No. 1 Staple) .. .. | 4.62 |
| Choice (No. 1 Staple) .. | 4.77 |
| BENGAL :— | |
| Good .. .. .. .. | 3.30 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 3.40 |
| Superfine .. .. .. | 3.50 |
| SCINDE :— | |
| Good .. .. .. .. | 3.40 |
| Fine .. .. .. .. | 3.50 |
| Superfine .. .. .. | 3.60 |

LONDON GOLD.
London, April 30

Gold Bars Fine per oz. £6-15-8

LONDON EXCHANGES.
London, April 30.

| | |
|---|---|
| T. T. London on :— | |
| Berlin .. .. .. | 12.96 |
| Amsterdam .. .. | 7.54 |
| Brussels .. .. .. | 21.83 |
| Madrid .. .. .. | 36.35 |
| Milan .. .. .. | 60.00 |
| Berne .. .. .. | 15.75-1/2 |
| Paris .. .. .. | 77.34 |
| Prague .. .. .. | 122.87 |
| T. T. London on New York Closing rate .. .. | 5.13-1/2 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, May 1

Following a decline of 20 points in New York cotton futures, the local market opened quiet to-day at Rs. 184/4 for Broach J/A delivery. There was some short covering which rallied prices to Rs. 184/12 but at the advance there was renewed liquidation. The undertone of the market is weak and option dealers are selling against their sales of option rights.

Liverpool market opened at a decline of 9 points In the local market Broach J/A delivery declined to Rs. 182/8 when short covering hardened prices to Rs. 183/8. Oomra and Bengals were weak and reached a new low level. The market closed at 5-30 p.m. as under:—

Broach A/M 181/12
Broach J/A 183
Oomra May 159
Oomra July 159
Bengal May 119
Bengal July 121/12

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.
Bombay, May 1.

| | New | Old. |
|---|---|---|
| Bengal Superfine | 130/33 | ... |
| Bengal Fine | 126/28 | ... |
| Bengal F.G. | 123/25 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab Fine | 126/28 | ... |
| Sindh-Punjab F.G. | 123/25 | ... |
| Wardha-Hingt Fine | 175/78 | ... |
| Nagpur Savner Fine | 175/78 | ... |
| Pundhurna Fine | 166/68 | ... |
| Yeotmal Fine | 166/68 | ... |
| Arvi Fine | 164/66 | ... |
| Ellichpur Fine | 166/68 | ... |
| Amraoti-Berar Fine | 156/60 | ... |
| Khamgaon Fine | 156/60 | ... |
| Mulkapur Fine | 150/52 | ... |
| Khandesh Fine | 145/48 | ... |
| Jalna/Sailu Fine | 152/55 | ... |
| Burwah Sanavad Fine | 164/66 | ... |
| Broach Fine | 192/94 | ... |
| Punjab/American | 202 | ... |
| Punjab/American mix | 192 | ... |
| Cambodia | ... | 239 |
| Miraj/Sangli | ... | 154/59 |
| Compta Good | ... | 164 |
| Jinja | 312 | ... |
| Busoga | 315 | ... |
| Kampala | 317 | ... |
| Busoga | 315 | ... |

# TRADING IN COTTON

## 1934-35 Crop

**Bombay, May 1**

**Trading in Broach April and/or May 1935 delivery will commence on Wednesday. Prices are likely open about Rs. 8 higher.**

COTTON TENDERS
Bombay, May 1

| | To-day | Total. |
|---|---|---|
| Broach A/M | —— | 200 |
| Oomra May | 1,500 | 1,500 |
| Bengal May | 1,300 | 1,300 |

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES.
Bombay, May 1.

| | Extra | sprfine | sup | fine | FG | good |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G.— | | | | | | |
| Bengal U P. | ... | 129 | 126 | 123 | 118 | |
| Punjab | ... | 129 | 126 | 123 | 118 | |
| Rajputana | ... | 129 | 126 | 123 | 118 | |
| Oomra No. 3 | 169 | 166 | 164 | 160 | ... | |
| C. P. No. 1 | 182 | 179 | 177 | 173 | ... | |
| C. P. No. 2 | 175 | 172 | 170 | 166 | ... | |
| Broach No. 2 | ... | 192 | 190 | 188 | 186 | |
| Punjab-Am | ... | 201 | 199 | 197 | 195 | |
| Surat | ... | 254 | 252 | 250 | ... | |
| Rajpipla | ... | 253 | 251 | 249 | ... | |
| Navsari | ... | 256 | 254 | 252 | ... | |

DAILY COTTON STATISTICS.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.
Bombay, May 1.

| In full-pressed Bales.— | 2 days. | Since 1st September. This year |
|---|---|---|
| Khandesh | 641 | 247,465 |
| Central India | 1,085 | 185,161 |
| Barsi and Nagar | 708 | 156,110 |
| Hyderabad-Gaorani | 55 | 41,582 |
| Berar | 1,798 | 380,176 |
| Central Provinces | 672 | 95,498 |
| Total Oomras | 4,959 | 1,105,992 |
| Dholera | 1,051 | 58,157 |
| N.-W. Provinces | ... | 8,050 |
| Rajputana | 877 | 40,875 |
| Sind-Punjab | 100 | 149,576 |
| Broach | 1,029 | 286,686 |
| Coompta and Dharwar | 563 | 19,613 |
| Westerns-Northerns | 1,244 | 15,178 |
| Cocoanada | ... | 1 |
| Tinnevelly and Cambodia | 303 | 15,485 |
| Persian | ... | 1,301 |
| American | ... | 26,244 |
| American and African | 299 | 106,195 |
| Comilla, Burma and other sorts | ... | 24 |
| Total | 10,425 | 1,833,377 |

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY.
1st Sept. to 26th April.

| In full-pressed Bales. | Yesterday | This year |
|---|---|---|
| Europe | 3,297 | 292,946 |
| Japan and China | 4,999 | 508,623 |
| Coast Ports | 100 | 12,042 |
| Up-country by Rail | ... | 83,216 |
| Afloat in harbour for Europe China and Japan | ... | 12,309 |
| Total | 8,396 | 909,136 |

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

| F. P. Bales. | 1933-34 | 1932-33 |
|---|---|---|
| Receipts to date 30-4-34 | 7114000 | 7860000 |
| Receipts yesterday 30-4-34 | 7000 | 10000 |
| Exports to date 30-4-34 | 6533000 | 6594000 |
| Stock at Ports 27-4-34 | 3014000 | 4240000 |
| Stock at Interior Towns 27-4-34 | 1482000 | 1739000 |
| Stock at Liverpool 27-4-34 | 1040000 | 807000 |
| Visible Supply 27-4-34 | 6760000 | 8379000 |
| Quantity in Sight 27-4-34 | 11180000 | 11805000 |
| Quantity out of sight 27-4-34 | 10973000 | 10230000 |

# ARGENTINE LINSEED

Buenos Aires, April 30

May 13.38 plus 20
June 13.52 plus 12

# NEW YORK SILVER

New York, April 30

Spot Silver 42 3/4—5/8c
May delivery 42.90—75c
June delivery 43.10—15c
Tone: Easy.

# BOMBAY STOCK EXCHANGE

## Bears Hammering Market

## WEAK HOLDERS NERVOUS

**BOMBAY, May 1.**

**Wider Budlee differences which ruled yesterday, indicated existence of a fairly large weak long interest. Bear operators took advantage of this technical position and came out with large selling orders in all forward shares. Weak holders became nervous and unloaded a portion of their long interest. Thus there was general selling on an unwilling market.**

**As a result of day's working net losses were as under:—**

| | |
|---|---|
| **Bombay Dyeing** | **Rs. 8 12** |
| **Century** | **Rs. 4 6** |
| **Nagpur** | **Rs. 5 0** |
| **Swadeshi** | **Rs. 2 8** |
| **Indian Cement** | **Rs. 12 8** |
| **Katni** | **Rs. 7 0** |
| **Shahabad** | **Rs. 7 0** |
| **Andhra** | **Rs. 10 0** |
| **Power** | **Rs. 17 8** |
| **T. Steel Defd.** | **Rs. 9 0** |
| **T. Steel Ord.** | **Rs. 1 10** |

**Government Securities ruled fairly steady with a moderate enquiry. Heavy long liquidation is improving the technical situation of the market. Drop in raw cotton and silver is bound to have adverse effect on the general trade and in the absence of any improvement in trade, funds will flow to investments either in securities or dividend giving shares.**

Bombay Dyeing shares opened at Rs. 677 and closed at Rs. 663/12 Nagpore shares opened at Rs. 223/ and closed easy at Rs. 216/4. Century shares were quoted at Rs. 205/. Indore Malwa shares improved to Rs. 92/8. Kohinoors weakened to Rs. 115/10, and Swadeshi Mills closed at Rs. 165/. Bank shares were quiet but steady without any change. India Bank shares lost annas four to Rs. 105/12.

Among Cements Bundi shares declined to Rs. 28/8 while Gwaliors changed hands at Rs. 96/8. Indian Cements eased off to Rs. 369/8. Okha and Punjabs were quiet but Shahabads were freely placed at Rs. 318/12. United lost Rs. 5/ to Rs. 84/. Insurance shares were a shade easy. Hydro-Electric shares ruled easy with long liquidation. Andhras closed at Rs. 1332/8. Trams were steady at Rs. 135/. Hydros closed unchanged but Powers declined to Rs. 1015/10. Tata Steel. Shares met with long liquidation. Ordinary shares declined to Rs. 64/2 and Dfds. to Rs. 223/12 while Second Preference shares were placed at Rs. 133/8. Alcocks were steady at Rs. 186/4. Belapurs were easy at Rs. 202/8. Bombay Steamer shares improved to Rs. 277/8, but Burmas under selling pressure gave way to Rs. 440.

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.
Bombay, May 1.

Bombay Dyeing 677 60 62 663
Century 212 9 6 7 205
Central India 223 18 216
Colaba 70
Kohinoor 118 115/10
New Great 107 105/10
Simplex 75 76
Swadeshi 166 68 165
Bundi 28/10 28/8
I Cement 385 81 75 369
T Steel defd 235 23 25 223
T Steel ord 66/8 65/14 64/8 64/3
B Steam 276 277
B Burma 461 60 46 44 45 440
Tata Hydro 136 135/10
Andhra 1350 33 40 35 1332/8
Tram ord 134/11 135
Tata Power 1041 36 31 35 1015/10

TEXTILE MILLS.
Bombay, May 1.

| | Rs. as |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahm. Advance | 273 12 |
| 500 Bom. Cotton | 20 0 |
| 250 Bombay Dyeing | 663 12 |
| 250 Bradbury | 80 0 |
| 100 Century | 205 0 |
| 100 Central Indi | 216 4 |
| 100 Colaba | 70 0 |
| 100 Coorla | 93 2 |
| 100 Crescent | 7 4 |
| 250 Currim | 5 0 |
| 250 David | 60 0 |
| 250 Dawn | 350 0 |
| 1 E D Sassoon | 0-2-3 |
| 100 Elphinstone | 0 12 |
| 1000 Finlay | 80 10 |
| 1000 Framji Petit | 95 0 |
| 100 Gokak | 116 4 |
| 1000 Hindustan | 1625 0 |
| 100 Indore | 92 8 |
| 50 Kastoorchand | 0 8 |
| 100 Khatau | 49 12 |
| 100 Kohinoor | 115 10 |
| 250 Laxmi | 680 0 |
| 100 Madhowji | 4 0 |
| 250 Madras United | 65 0 |
| 1000 Morarji | 511 4 |
| 250 Model | 44 8 |
| 50 Mysore | 85 0 |
| 200 New Great | 105 10 |
| 100 Osmanshahi | N60 0 |
| 100 Phoenix | 261 4 |
| 25 Sassoon Silk | 30 0 |
| 1000 Sholapur | N 3000 |
| 50 Simplex | 76 4 |
| 100 Swadeshi | 165 0 |
| 100 Swan | 37 8 |
| 25 Tata | 9 12 |
| 500 Vishnu | 1406 4 |
| 1,000 Western | 758 12 |

BANKS

| | |
|---|---|
| 50-100 Baroda | 89 4 |
| 25-50 Central | 26 0 |
| 500 Imperial | 1341 4 |
| 125/500 Imp. Contry. | 338 12 |
| 50-100 India | 105 12 |
| 5 Union | 4 12 |

CEMENTS

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Bundi | 28 8 |
| 70 Gwalior | 96 8 |
| 250 Indian | 369 6 |
| 40 Katni Def. | 1290 0 |
| 100 Katni Ord. | 323 12 |
| 75 Okha | 163 2 |
| 10 Punjab | 17 8 |
| 100 Shahabad | 318 12 |
| 70 United | 84 0 |

INSURANCE

| | |
|---|---|
| 15-100 Jupiter | 11 2 |
| 15-75 New India | 31 10 |
| 200 Oriental | 3915 0 |
| 10-100 Vulcan | 7 3 |

ELECTRIC

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Ahmedabad Old | 144 6 |
| 1000 Andhra Valley | 1332 0 |
| 10 Ajmer | 7 14 |
| 50 Bombay Tram | 135 0 |
| 100 Bombay Suburban | 133 12 |
| 10 Broach | 10 0 |
| 100 Karachi | 202 8 |
| 100 Poona | 187 8 |
| 100 Surat | 171 4 |
| 100 Tata Hydro | 135 10 |
| 1000 Tata Power | 1015 10 |

RAILWAYS

| | |
|---|---|
| 500 Ahm. Prantelj | 806/4 |
| 100 Amr. Patty | 113 8 |
| 100 C Provinces | 82 4 |
| 100 Dhon. Baramati | 85 0 |
| 100 Gujarat | 62 8 |
| 100 Mandra Bhon. | 82 0 |
| 100 Pachora Jamner | 78 0 |
| 100 Sara Sirajgunj | 83/4 |
| 500 Tapti Valley | 743 12 |

MININGS

| | |
|---|---|
| 10 Shivrajpur | 18 12 |
| 30 Tata Steel Def. | 223 12 |
| 75 Tata Steel Ord. | 64 2 |

MISCELLANEOUS

| | |
|---|---|
| 100 Alcock | 186 4 |
| 50 Belapur Sugar | 202 8 |
| 100 Bombay Steam | 277 8 |
| 125 Bombay Burma | 440 0 |
| 50 Bombay Burma Contry | 155 0 |
| 8sh. Br. B' Petrol | 2-11-0 |
| 50 Bombay Telephone | 89 8 |
| 100 Ind. Bleaching | 116 4 |
| 100 Indian Radio Def. | 552 8 |
| 100 Indian Radio Ord | 476 14 |
| 1000 Port Canning | 581 4 |
| 15 Scindia | 9 7 |
| 30 Tata Construction | 67 8 |
| 25 Tata Oil | 17 0 |

PREF. SHARES.

| | |
|---|---|
| 7 per cent. Andhra Vly. | 1220 |
| 6 per cent. Bom. Steam N | 273 2 |
| 7 per cent Bom Trams | 78 8 |
| 5 per cent Central India | 472 8 |
| 7 per cent Katni 1st | 123 12 |
| 7 per cent Katni 2nd | 186 4 |
| 7-1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement | 13 4 |
| 7 per cent Tata Hydro | 125 0 |
| 7-1/2 p. c. Tata Power | 1255 0 |
| 6 per cent. Tata Steel 1st | 168/2 |
| 7 1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd | 133 8 |
| 5-1/2 p.c. Tata Mill | 17 8 |
| 7 per cent Vishnu | 635 0 |

# SENSATIONAL DROP IN SILVER

## Gold Steady

Bombay, May 1

The local silver market recorded a sensational decline to-day on heavy decline in New York silver and drop in Shanghai Exchanges. Shanghai T T on London opened to-day at 1-3 1/16 and closed at 1-2 9/16. In the local May delivery opened at Rs. 57/3 and declined to Rs. 56/6. At this level there was some short covering and prices rallied to Rs. 56/10. The general feeling is uncertain and heavy long liquidation has improved the technical situation of the market.

The Gold market was quiet but steady with a moderate business. Prices fluctuated within a narrow range and the undertone was quiet.

| | |
|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 56 11 0 |
| May delivery | 56 10 0 |
| June delivery | 56 15 0 |
| Ready Gold | 33 9 3 |
| May delivery | 33 9 3 |
| June delivery | 33 9 3 |

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# The Bombay Chronicle

FOUNDED BY SIR PHIROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

BOMBAY WEDNESDAY, MAY 2, 1934


JUPITER GENERAL
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# Federation With Sovereignty Of States

## Bhopal Demands Responsibility At Centre With Safeguards In "Interest Of India"

The following are extracts from an important speech delivered by His Highness the Nawab of Bhopal in inaugurating the first session of Bhopal's third Legislative Council on Monday:—

I am happy to be able to feel that the relations between the various sections and communities of my beloved people continue to be most cordial.

EVILS OF PRESENT RATIO.

Economic depression, unfortunately, still continues to stifle trade and industry and seriously to affect the world markets. Its results are felt with particular severity by agriculture which has, for a long time past, been depressed by the abnormally low level that the prices of its products have touched. My Government has taken measures to relieve the hardship of my people. But unless the prices of agricultural produce show a marked improvement in the near future and agricutural prosperity is restored, it is felt that such States as rely mainly on agriculture for their revenues will find it almost impossible to maintain their progress and yet balance their budgets without overburdening the people with fresh heavy taxation. The present ratio of exchange continues to cause considerable anxiety to the cultivator and it is hoped that a satisfactory solution of this urgent problem will, in the interests of India as a whole, be found as early as possible.

HELPING THE AGRICULTURIST

My Government will continue its efforts to help and assist the agriculturists. It has been extensively supplying improved varieties of seed and has now provided at low rates the use of power tractors for tilling land. A better variety of cotton, different from the type now grown, is being introduced and is hoped to give better return to the cultivator.

Schemes are in hand, and a separate organisation has been created to promote immigrated and increased employment on land. It is confidently hoped that these measures will lead to an increase in the population of the State and the area of land under cultivation. At the same time plans are ready for the establishment of a marketing organisation calculated to enable the cultivator to sell his produce in the market at the best price it will fetch.

Bhopal has recently been linked with the rest of the world by telephone. A scheme to place the Capital in telephonic communication with all Tahsil headquarters is receiving the careful consideration of my Government.

NO ECONOMY IN NATION-BUILDING DEPARTMENTS

The finances of the State have, in common with those of other countries, suffered heavily from the abnormal conditions which for sometime past have dominated the world. The situation has been aggravated by an unfortunate succession of bad years which we have experienced, resulting in a loss of lakhs to the exchequer in the form of remissions of land revenue. Relief given in the shape of a wholesale reduction in the rates of indirect taxation has also cost the State a very substantial amount each year. A number of Forest concessions for the benefit of the people have also been given. But the policy of my Government has always been to produce a balanced budget, and at the same time insure that the incidence of taxation falls as lightly on the people as possible. Budgetary deficits have had to be met by retrenchment and it is a matter of gratification that my Government has so far managed to carry on without imposing any new taxation and without loss of efficiency. The budgets of the Medical, Educational and Public Works departments have however not been touched, and care has been taken to relieve the hardship of men thrown out of employment as a result of retrenchment. But retrenchment and economy appear to have touched a mark where this all the States will no doubt tion will endanger the efficiency of Administration and retard progress. Government may therefore have to look for fresh sources of revenue if progress is to be maintained. Let us hope that the need for it will not arise.

DEVELOPING THE STATE

A comprehensive programme of economic and industrial development of the State and for the generation of cheap power is engaging the attention of my Government and negotiations in that connection are already in progress. The present favourable condition of the money market provides special facilities for the speeding up and an early completion of that programme. Meantime, plans are maturing for the establishment at a very early date of a cotton spinning and weaving mill, and a match factory will be working early next month.

SUPPORT TO FEDERATION

Our policy in regard to the proposed All-India Federation remains unaltered. We have consistently supported the idea as the best, probably the only, solution of one of the most complex and difficult problems ever set to the human race to solve. Our adherence to it is as strong today as it was in the beginning. I firmly believe that a Federation, based upon a true and proper recognition of the rights of the various constituent units, and of the several sections and interests that go to make the people of India, represents the only lines along which lies the future of India worthy of her great past, and of the destiny that Providence has kept in reserve for her.

CONDITIONS PRECEDENT

Our willingness to join the proposed Federation has from the very inception of the Federal idea, been strictly conditioned on the satisfaction of certain provisions which have been, time and again, unequivocally and clearly stated on behalf of the States. Chief among them are:

That the British connection is maintained intact;

That the autonomy and sovereignty of the States, guaranteed to them in their treaties, are fully safeguarded in unequivocal terms;

That Paramountcy is clearly defined in accordance with the terms of the various treaties with the States and a satisfactory solution of the problem is reached before Federation is brought into existence;

Responsibility at the Centre with such reservation or safeguards as may be necessary in the interest of India;

That the financial position of the Centre at the start of the Federation is sound, and that the States shall pay no direct tax, including the Corporation Tax to the Federation;

That the financial position of the Centre at the start of the Federation is sound, and that the States shall pay no direct tax, including the Corporation; Tax to the Federation;

To these may be added, and on this all the States will not doubt be agreed, that the seats in the two federal Houses are fairly and equitably distributed on some principle applicable to all the States without favour of discrimination.

In the best interests of all concerned, I confidently hope that a satisfactory federal scheme will materialise at as early a date as possible.

MOVE WITH THE TIMES

Members of the Council will, I am sure, realise that we are living in the twentieth century, and have to keep up certain standards of efficiency and progress consistent with our polity and traditions to entitle us to a place of honour in the Empire and the world. We cannot now afford to go back to the middle ages. We must keep abreast of the times in moving forward, and our progress must be in keeping with the standard set by the world in which we live. We cannot expect to inspire confidence and command respect if, in times of difficulty, we shirk the necessary effort and satisfy ourselves by setting back the hands of the clock, and contenting ourselves with an existence which is out of tune with the rest of the world.

## MAHESHWARIS ON REFORMS

### White Paper And Communal Award Condemned

AJMER, April 30.

The eleventh session of the Maheshwari Conference held its second sitting to-day when it passed a number of resolutions. Two of these were condolence resolutions on the deaths of workers of the Maheshwari Sabha and of Vithalbhai Patel, Sen-Gupta and Mrs. Annie Besant.

Other resolutions expressed sympathy with the earthquake sufferers, demanded liberty of speech and proposed the establishment of a commercial and technical university in Rajputana. The conference emphasised the need for women's educations and urged every maheshwari to educate his womenfolk.—A. P.

## DACOIT IN RICH DRESS

### Police Track Him Down At Last

RANGOON, (By Mail.)

Attired in a costly longyi and a gaudy Burmese jacket, with several diamond rings on his fingers, an alleged dacoit has been eluding the police in his rich garb. A dacoity was committed recently at Ngyanthakan and the dacoits escaped with much booty.

The police circulated a description of the dacoits and a strong watch was being kept on the water front. The police got to know of this man's ruse and managed to arrest him while he was out for a pleasure trip in a launch.—A. P.

## 7 CASUALTIES IN SCUFFLE

AHMEDABAD, May 1.

One Bora died and six others were injured according to a local paper, in a scuffle between two parties of Boras in the village Kali in Broach district.

It appears that during the lunch recess in the Magistrate's Court, the parties came to blows on the vernadah. The injured persons were removed to hospital where one of them succumbed to his injuries.—A. P.

A message was read in the House of Lords on Monday from the Select Committee asking the Clerk to Parsiamen Sir E. H. Alderson to attend before the Committee.

Lord Hailsham intimated that a formal resolution was unnecessary for this purpose.

The death has occurred of Sir George Sutton.

## BIHAR'S GRIM TRAGEDY

### Dr. Ceresole Admires Fortitude Of Sufferers

RANCHI, April 30.

Dr. Pierre Ceresole, who arrived here to-day after visiting the Earthquake-stricken area, stated in an interview that what struck him most was the serene courage with which the people faced such a grim tragedy. This, he added, was the most beautiful side of the Indian character. Adversity did not seem to put the Indian mind out of action.

Dr. Ceresole is reporting his experiences to Mahatma Gandhi to-morrow, and is then going on a further six weeks tour of the Area with a view to judging the extent to which the International Volunteer Movement could give help.—A.P.

## "PHYSICAL EDUCATION, A DIRE NECESSITY"

### But Individual Efforts Are Not Enough, Says Amraoti Camp President

(From A Correspondent).

AMRAOTI, May 1.

The annual Physical Training Camp of Hanuman Vyayam Mandal began this morning. Doctor Ohia, Ph. D. celebrated the opening ceremony about 200 cadets from different provinces attended. Dr. Ohia, in the course of his address said that physical education was a dire necessity, individual efforts for physical development was not enough for the complete development of man. Collective efforts and harmonious activities would create a national outlook in youths.

## "SWARAJ IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT ABILITY TO DEFEND"

### Physical Development Essential For Growth Of Nation, Says Dr. V. Naidu

(From Our Correspondent).

MADRAS, April 30.

"Political emancipation cannot be achieved unless the nation can undertake the responsibility of defence," declared Dr. Varadarajulu Naidu, presiding over the inaugural meeting of the Indian Youth League. Stressing the importance of physical development for the growth of the nation, the speaker observed that we cannot attain Swaraj unless we are prepared to undertake the defence of India and maintain Swaraj when we have attained it.

## POONA ANGLO-URDU HIGH SCHOOL

(From A Correspondent.)

POONA, April 30.

The anniversary and prize distribution ceremony of the Anglo-Urdu High School Poona, was held last evening when Prof. Dr. M. B. Rehman, Principal of the Ismail College, (Andheri) presided, and gave away the prizes.

Last night the old boys of the School arranged a banquet in his honour at the School premises. Mr. Ahmed Ebrahim Haroon Jaffer proposed the toast of the chief guest. In doing so, he paid a tribute to Dr. Rehman for the rapid progress the College has made under his charge.

Referring to the new scheme of the building of the Anglo-Urdu High School, he criticized the policy of Government in this matter. He said that this scheme had not yet assumed a definite shape, inspite of the fact that a large amount had been collected by the community and no substantial help was forthcoming from the Government in this matter. He however hoped that Lord Brabourne would come to their rescue and see that the building was soon ready for use.

Ajmer.—Mr. V. A. S Stow, principal of the Mayo College, Ajmer, left on Monday night for Jodhpur "en route" to England by air. Mr. Stow who has gone on six months leave was given a great send off at the railway station.—A. P.

## SCHEME FOR RURAL UPLIFT

### Important Resolutions Passed At Cutchi Conference

(From A Correspondent.)

BHUJ, April 30.

The third day session of the Cutchi Conference commenced this evening. More resolutions were passed, mostly relating to the Conference constitution. Among the important resolutions, one recommended the Maharao to abolish the difference in salaries between Cutchi and Non-Cutchi State servants and to appoint Non-Cutchis only when qualified Cutchis were unavailable. Another important resolution requested the Congress to give up indifference towards the States' people and to treat them equally with British Indians in view of the anticipated Federation.

A third resolution appointed committees for studying the conditions of villagers and for developing their latent capacities. Another resolution protested against the States' Protection Act as gagging the press, sabottaging grievances of the States' people and protecting Princes' despotism.

The conference then adjourned till to-morrow morning.

## EVIDENCE OVER PIN-PRICK INCIDENT

### Dispute Over Ancestral Property Recalled In Pakur Murder Trial

CALCUTTA, April 30.

At the resumed hearing of the Pakur Murder Conspiracy Trial, Ranee Jyotirmayee Devi, the aunt of deceased Amarendra and accused Binoyendra Pandey, examined deposed to having heard of the pin-prick incident and added that Amarendra had also told her that while out for a walk at Deoghar, Binoyendra pressed the pince-nez on his nose as a result of which he felt great pain.

Rabindra Nath Pandey who said his father and the father of Binoy and Amar were great friends, narrated the dispute over the ancestral property between the two brothers. He also referred to the pince-nez incident and said that following it a serum injunction was administered to Amar at Deoghar at the instance of accused Doctor Dhar.—A. P.

## BOMB EXPLOSION IN POONA HIGH SCHOOL

### Injured Student Arrested: Kept In Hospital Under Police Guard

POONA, May 1.

A sensation prevails in the City in consequence of an explosion late last evening in the premises of a local High School in the heart of the city.

As a sequel to the explosion Vithal Dasso Sukhatankar, a 20 year old college student was wounded in the left hand and thigh and was arrested on the spot while bleeding profusely.

It appears that a cloth bag containing a bomb accidentally struck the handle-bar of the cycle Sukhatankar was riding and resulted in the terrible explosion. The whole locality was covered with smoke.

Sukhatankar was taken to hospital and kept overnight under police guard.

It is reported the police recovered nails, glass pieces from the scene of the occurrence and screws, rope and soap as also objectionable literature following a search of the residence of the accused.—United Press.

## PASSENGER TRAIN DERAILED

### None Are Reported To Be Injured

RANGOON, May 1.

The engine and four vehicles of a Mixed-Up Passenger train were derailed at Kawlin Station, yesterday at 3 p.m. None of the passengers are reported to be injured. The cause of accident is not known.

The train was detained for nine hours for clearing the track and restarted at 12-12 p.m. to-day.—United Press.

# Police Patrols Doubled In Strike Area

## Attempts To Close Shops Prove Unsuccessful

### Peaceful 'May Day' Celebrations In Mill Area In Bombay

**The city police force was mobilised and armed police vans patrolled the mill area on Tuesday morning in anticipation of trouble on account of the celebration of the May Day on the part of textile strikers.**

**The exhortations to strikers contained in leaflets broadcast by the Strike Committee to bring about a complete stoppage of business, tram and railway traffic, together with the presence of police in large numbers caused a feeling of tension in the mill area.**

**Actually there was no trouble in Parel till noon, though there was brisk movement by police patrols while strikers gathered at street corners and watched the proceedings.**

**POLICE CHIEFS CONFER**

**Police Commissioner Smith held a Conference with the Deputy Commissioners and officers at Lal Baug early in the morning.**

**Attempts on a small scale to have some shops closed were made by the strikers but the police, who got scent of the move, dispersed the strikers whenever they were found in front of shops exhorting the shopkeepers to observe a holiday as a mark of protest against the arrest of the strike leaders.**

UNFOUNDED RUMOUR

A rumour went round in the morning that the Muslim workers of Madanpura had tried to stop tramcars by pulling the overhead poles and the Agripada police rushed to the locality to find that the rumour was absolutely unfounded.

There were, however, three arrests in the mill area. Early in the morning some strikers went about Lal Baug exhorting shopkeepers to close their shops, when the police arrested one of them. There was similar activity on the part of strikers at DeLisle Road, but here the police dispersed crowds of strikers gathered in front of shops.

LEADER ARRESTD.

At the conclusion of a meeting of strikers held at Sewree the police arrested Mr. S. B. Tawde, a member of the Young Workers League under the Emergency Powers Act. He was alleged to have delivered a speech in which he incited the strikers to upset tram cars and disorganise railway trains.

Another arrest was made by the police at Lal Baug for alleged stone throwing.

SITUATION UNALTERED.

In spite of the arrest of many strike leaders under the Emergency Powers Act, the strike situation is unaltered and only two mills in the city are working with a full complement of workers, the rest being closed. Some mills are "kept open" with very few workers inside the mills.

The strikers heralded the day by holding mass meetings, at Lal Baug, Kamgar Maidan, Ganesh Maidan, and Madanpura which passed without any untoward incidents.

SOME SHOPS CLOSED

As a result of the exhortation of strikers some of the shops in Lal Baug remained closed.

THREE PERSONS ARRESTED.

"May-Day" demonstrations in the Mill-area culminated in three further arrests. The DeLisle Rd. Police arrested two persons for exhorting shopkeepers to observe a hartal, and one worker was apprehended for alleged stone-throwing.

## WORKERS ACTIVE IN CAWNPORE

CAWNPORE, May 1.

"In spite of all the obstacles due to the existence of Section 144, prohibiting all public meetings and processions, vigorous efforts to call out the Cawnpore Textile workers on strike are being made by the workers of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha, by intensive propaganda in labour quarters and distribution of handbills," wires Mr. Rajaram Shastri, the General Secretary of the Cawnpore Mazdur Sabha.

He concludes: "The Bombay developments have given a definite turn to the situation favourable to the general strike. A leaflet acquainting the workers of Cawnpore with Bombay strike situation and exhorting them to join the general strike was distributed in very large numbers simultaneously at all the mill gates by the workers of the Mazdur Sabha."

An extraordinary meeting of the Executive Committee of the Sabha is being held this evening to take stock of the whole situation and take definite decisions.—United Press.

## NAGPUR TO HAVE GENERAL STRIKE

### Red Flag Union Members Disturb Meeting Of Textile Workers

NAGPUR, May 1.

A largely attended meeting of the textile workers was held last evening at "Santra" Markets under the presidency of Mr. Ruiker. It was resolved to launch a general strike from to-day in accordance with the decision of All-India Textile Conference. Only three members voted against the resolutions.

Some extreme leftists belonging to the Red Flag Labour Union tried to create constant trouble at the meeting but finding themselves in a hopeless minority ultimately withdraw.—(United Press).

## TEXTILE STRIKE FIZZLES OUT

### All Workmen Turn Up And Join Duty As Usual

NAGPUR, May 1.

The threatened strike of textile workers proved to be a failure this morning as all workmen turned up and joined duty as usual.

It looks as if the labour leaders' exhortations have fallen on deaf ears and all the six mills are working with the full complement of staff.—United Press.

## SUPPORT TO BOMBAY WORKERS

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, April 30.

At a public meeting of the residents of Thana held on Sunday night under the presidentship of Mr D. M. Damle, a resolution, sympathising with the textile strikers of Bombay and urging people to contribute their mite towards their relief fund, was passed.

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